The Bucks County Gazette.

VOL. XXII. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1894. NO. 11

Change of Time.

In effect Sept 17, 1894.

UPPER DELAWARE RIVER TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Steamers leave Mill Street, Bristol for Philadelphia, at 7 and 10 a. m. 2.15 and 4.15 p. m.

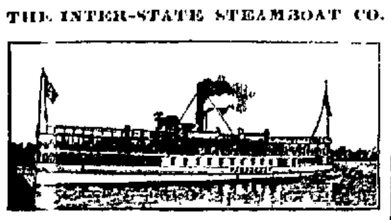
Returning, leaves Philadelphia, Chestnut St. wharf, at 7.30 and 11.45 a. m. 2 and 4.45 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Bristol for Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia for Bristol at 8.30 a. m. and p. m.

THE INTER-STATE STEAMBOAT CO.



On and after Sunday, October 7th, 1894, the Steamer Pokanoket will leave Lalor street, Trenton for Philadelphia, at 7.30, White Hill, 8.10, Bristol, 9 a. m. Returning, leave Arch street Philadelphia at 2 p. m.

Sundays—Leave Trenton, 8.00, White Hill, 8.40, Bristol, 9.15 a. m. Returning, leave Philadelphia at 2 p. m.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

NEW YORK—Arrives at 7.00, 10.40 A. M., 2.20, 4.10 P. M. Closes at 7.00, 8.15, 10.40 A. M., 3.3, 7.00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives at 7.00, 7.15, 10.00 A. M., 1.00, 4.10, 7.20 P. M. Closes at 6.45, 10.00 A. M., 1.40, 3.30, 6.00 P. M.

NEWPORTVILLE—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. and eaves at 8.07 A. M.

EMILIE, OXFORD VALLEY, &c.—Arrives at 10.10 A. M. Close at 11.15 A. M.

NEWTOWN Stage arrives 11.30 A. M., leaves 1.00 P. M.

WESTERN—Arrives at 7.15, 10.00 A. M. Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Post Office closes 8.00 P. M. Saturday, 8.30 P. M. Open Sunday from 8 to 9 A. M.

W. H. H. FINE, P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

In effect October 1st, 1894.

Leave Bristol for Phila (Broad St.), *2.46, 5.35, 6.30, 6.52, 7.12, *8.12, 8.23, *9.14, 9.51, *10.26 A. M., 12.06, 12.55, *1.17, *2.40, *3.03, 3.10, 4.02, 4.39, 5.43, 6.25, *7.00, *7.32, 8.30, 9.27, *11.03 P. M.

Sunday trains, *2.46, 7.00, *8.11, 9.00, *10.20 A. M., *12.04, 12.25, 5.05, 5.43, *7.21, 8.00, *8.20, 8.50, 9.28, *11.03 P. M.

Leave Phila (Broad St.), for Bristol, 12.01, *3.20, 6.07, *6.50, 7.31, *8.14, *8.25, 8.30, 9.55, 11.14 A. M., 12.01, 1.10, 1.50, 2.43, 3.32, *3.52, 4.30, *5.09, 5.25, *6.00, 6.02, 6.21, 7.27, 9.17, *10.00, 11.15 P. M.

Sunday trains, 12.01, 7.40, *8.25, *8.30, 9.05, 11.45 A. M., 2.00, *5.20, 5.53, *6.20, *6.30, 7.27, *8.12, 10.25 P. M.

(*) Express trains.

For further particulars apply to the ticket agent at the station.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Any person sending to this office the names of two new subscribers, and two dollars, will receive the paper free for one year,—three copies of the paper one year for two dollars.

—Ellis Comfort has bought Max Sommerfeld's stage route.

—Thomas McLees has sold his Mill street bakery to John Irwin.

—The GAZETTE has a fine line of samples of ball programmes, tickets, etc. Call and get suited.

—William Grace and family left Bristol, yesterday, for Erie, Pa., where they will hereafter reside.

—The Florence, N. J., drum corps paid a fraternal visit to the Bristol flute and drum corps on last Monday evening.

—John L. Johnson has purchased the residence of the late Anthony Swain, on Radcliffe street, at private sale, for $1750.

—The twenty-sixth anniversary of Hermione Lodge, No. 109, K. of P., will be held in Riverview Hall, on Friday evening, October 26th.

—An altercation and fight between a striker and one of the new weavers at Steel's mill at noon to-day will be settled before Squire Booz.

—The public school teachers are at Doylestown this week attending Teachers' Institute, and the scholars are consequently enjoying a vacation.

—The Sheriff is selling to-day the personal property of Lewis P. Townsend, the defaulting treasurer of the Building and Savings Fund Association of Newportville.

—At the GAZETTE job office a large stock of envelopes, cards, bill heads, statements, are kept on hand and everything in the printing line executed without unnecessary delay.

—Citizens of Trenton are trying to induce the Pullman Car Company to locate in that city. Wherever the Pullman people decide to go means an increase of about 5000 to the population.

—List of letters remaining in Bristol post office, October 18th, 1894: Miss Mary Bozerue, Wm. S. Brown, Miss A. Booz, Miss Flynn, Wm. G. Gillen, Miss Kate Holt, Mrs. Ferd Hellyer, Thomas Morris, Jake Smith Box 165.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. George Daniels, who died suddenly last Saturday of organic heart disease, took place yesterday. A large concourse of the friends and relatives of the deceased were present. The remains were interred in the Bristol Cemetery.

—The Smith team from the Badger farm got badly frightened at the music of the drum corps last Monday night, and after running away partly demolished the wagon. An arbitration committee assessed the damages, of which the drum corps paid a portion.

—Robert Tyler Jones, grandson to President Tyler and the first male infant born in the White House, has been found living in the direst poverty with his wife and infant in an attic on the outskirts of Washington. The Southern Relief Society has taken his case in hand.

—A handsome flag pole has been erected in front of the new school house at the corner of Wood and Mulberry streets. It stands straight as an arrow one hundred feet out of the ground. The flag presentation to the school by Fidelity Council, No. 21, Jr. O. U. A. M., is arranged to take place on Thanksgiving Day.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Mary Newport is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Sarah A. Hawke.

Miss Dubois, of Pougkeepsie, N. Y., is visiting Mrs. Oliver Landreth at Linton hurst.

Miss Katie Colfelt, of Philadelphia, was the guest of Miss Helen Gilkeson for a few days during the past week.

Messrs. Joseph T. Heston and J. Fremont Harned left Bristol on Tuesday for a week's gunning up in Pike county.

John C. Stuckert, Esq., left Bristol yesterday for Tyrone, Pa., to attend the Presbyterian Synod of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Edward Wilkinson, mayor of the city of West Point, Va., is visiting his brother, John W. Wilkinson, this week.

Rev. Dr. E. P. Shields and Mrs. John C. Stuckert are in attendance at the Christian Endeavor convention at York, Pa.

Miss Florence Iredell, of Jarrettown, Montgomery Co., and Mrs. Edward Mitchell, of Colmar, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bailey.

Hon. A. C. Johnson, United States Consul to Stuttgart, Germany, a well-known resident of Bristol township, has arranged to return to his old home on a visit during this month.

Among the members of the Bristol W. C. T. U. who were at the State Convention at Philadelphia during the past week were Mrs. Thomas Hughes and Miss Hughes, Mrs. Samuel Swain and Miss Swain and Mrs. E. J. Groom.

Miss Anna Cabeen starts for Germany on the 23rd instant, to be absent an indefinite period. Miss Cabeen and her sisters, Misses Mary and Kate, have for a number of years conducted, most successfully, a private school for boys and girls in Bristol, and it is to be regretted that the school has become a thing of the past. Miss Cabeen, who is already a fine German scholar, will live in Berlin and perfect herself in that language.

Smith—Montgomery.

At Christ Church chapel, Philadelphia, yesterday, Miss Mary B. Montgomery, grand-daughter of the late General Montgomery, formerly of Bristol, was married to Mr. Chauncy Smith, of Cherry Valley, Mass. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Aspinwall, of Washington, D. C., and the bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Harry Montgomery. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Anna Montgomery. The bridesmaids were Miss Smith, sister of the groom, and Miss Helen Gilkeson. Among the Bristol people who witnessed the ceremony were Mrs. Reed, Mr. William Reed, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Gilkeson, Mrs. Symington Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Burnet Landreth, Miss Anna Phillips, Mrs. Leopold Landreth, Mr. S. Phillips Landreth, Mr. and Mrs. A. Weir Gilkeson, Miss Louise Swain and Miss Mary A. Gilkeson. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was given the bridal party at the Rittenhouse. Mr. and Mrs. Smith, on their return from their bridal trip, will reside at Cherry Valley, Mass.

Strikers Maltreat a Cripple.

On Saturday evening some strikers set upon Marcus A. Duffy, one of the weavers at Steel's mill, and inflicted serious injuries upon him. His face was badly cut up by the heavy blows he received and after he had been knocked down he received a vicious kick in the side from a heavy boot. His repeated cries of murder caused his assailants to flee, or he would have probable lost his life. Duffy subsequently brought suit against them before Esquire Booz. In his affidavit he states that he was enticed from his boarding house by Joe Harkness, a man called Pick Wright, and another, unknown to him; that afterward he was assaulted upon the public streets of Bristol borough by Arthur Gamble, Fred Smith, William Tyrrol and William Bobb, and very badly injured; and that he believes the said assault was made upon him in consequence of a plot or conspiracy between the parties named. Warrants were issued for the parties, and Gamble, Smith and Bobb were arrested. Tyrrol and Harkness could not be found. The parties had a hearing before the 'Squire on Tuesday night, and were bound over under $300 bail each on a charge of conspiracy.

Shooting Accident.

John VanFleet, of Orange, N. J., was a traveler on a freight train last Tuesday afternoon. He and some half a dozen companions had possession of an empty freight car. As the train moved slowly along, when near the Hollow Creek, the men were standing in front of the sliding door and were observed by some Bristol gunners, who stood near the tracks. Some chaffing between them occurred, when one of the men in the car threw up his hands and exclaimed "Here's a shot." Charles Wright, of Pond street, leveled his gun and pulled the trigger, and a load of heavy shot was imbedded in VanFleet's face and neck, one eye was put out, the other injured, and his face was riddled. He was brought to the B. D. tower, and from there sent to the Trenton hospital. Wright's companions were William Slater and Gustav Pfeiffer. Wright left town and has not yet been found.

Choral Union.

As the meeting of the Choral Union on Monday evening resulted in the enrollment of about forty members, it was decided to commence practice on the works already decided upon on Monday evening next, when the books will be ready.

The officers elected are Director, Rev. W. B. Morrow, M. B.; Associate Director, Wm. G. Buckman; Secretary, Wm. C. Peirce; Treasurer, Henry B. Shields; Librarian, Mrs. Benjamin Sparks; Assistant, Miss E. L. Jones; Accompanist, Miss Laura Wood; Assistant, Miss Edith Wood.

Black Diamonds.

The best Lehigh coal at Doron's yard, $4.65 per ton, cash. Weight and quality guaranteed. Office—Corner Radcliffe and Market streets.

Strohl Family Coming.

The music loving population of Bristol and vicinity will have a treat of genuine merit at Riverview Hall, Saturday evening, Oct. 20, the attraction being the famous Strohl Family, which have a reputation second to none in their particular sphere, and are reliable and careful musicians and entertainers. A glance at the programme will convince the most skeptical that the evening can be spent profitably and with enjoyment. It is replete with choice vocal selections, intermingled with diversified instrumental music. The entertainment will be refined and pleasing. Humor will be blended with pathos, the serious with the comic, and the climax will be reached with the wonderful human pipe organ, prominently connected with the name of Strohl.

The intelligent conception and painstaking care have built up a reputation for the family in the past, augers well for their future success. Our advice is for everybody to encourage this meritorious entertainment.

Short in His Accounts.

Lewis Townsend, Treasurer of the Newportville Building and Loan Association, has been found short in his accounts to the amount of at least $4,000. The shortage became known when it was desired to make a loan. It was then ascertained that the Association had a balance of only about $30 to its credit. Mahlon H. Stout, Esq., attorney for the Association, was notified and a confession of judgment was secured last week from Mr. Townsend, upon which execution was issued, and Sheriff Nicholas will sell both the real and personal property. Treasurer Townsend disclaimed knowledge of how the shortage occurred. He says he will improverish himself, if necessary, to make the Association whole.

A New Jailer.

Just prior to adjournment of Court on Friday, the Sheriff appointed Jefferson Michenor, of Tinicum township, as head Jailer in place of Edward Deemer resigned. At the Court's suggestion the appointment was made for but three months, and so approved, that the qualifications of the appointee might be tried before making a permanent appointment.

In endorsing its approval the Court stated that the appointment was made upon the Sheriff's recommendation and responsibility alone, and not from any suggestion of the Court, as it was unacquainted with the appointee or his qualifications.

Fell Through a Church Floor.

A curious accident occurred at the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, at Bryn Mawr, last Sunday evening, in which a number of fashionable worshipers had a narrow escape from serious injury. The services had closed and the congregation was passing out when the tiled floor of the vestibule suddenly gave way, carrying down some twenty-five persons a distance of five feet to the ground. No one was seriously hurt. An investigation into the mishap showed that the timbers which upheld the tileing and which were supposed to be perfectly sound, had rotted away.

Objects to a Woman Principal.

The depositions in the matter of the removal of the School Board of Langhorne borough were heard by Judge Yerkes at Doylestown yesterday. The petitioners asserted that being a woman and Quaker was the reason of the opposition to Elizabeth Lloyd as principal. The School Board averred that Miss Lloyd was not firm enough as a disciplinarian and also that they were bound to vote for a male principal. The Court stated that the board, unless they decided upon a principal by October 23, would be removed.

Receivers Appointed.

Under application of Charles S. Vandegrift, of Bensalem, Judge Dallas, in the United States Circuit Court, Philadelphia, yesterday appointed F. B. Vandegrift and Henry L. Meyer temporary receivers for the Interstate Steamboat Company. Security was required in the sum of $30,000. It was stated that the company is embarrassed with liabilities amounting to over $25,000, in addition to bonds amounting to $26,000.

Sale of Water Stock.

At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, one hundred and two shares of the stock of the Bristol Water Company, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Kate B. Cook, was sold at public sale. Hermione Lodge, No. 109, Knights of Pythias, purchased twenty-five shares and William Blackwood five shares at $49.50, and Frank F. Bell took the remaining seventy-two shares at $48.50.

Card From Edward T. Steel & Co.

EDITOR BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE:—In view of the misapprehension that we find exists in the community in regard to our relation to the striking weavers, we desire to make public the following statement.

Before making arrangements to have our work woven elsewhere, which is being done now at the same prices which we offered our weavers, we made the following offer to them, which they refused.

"The terms upon which we will pay the striking weavers the money they have forfeited, are as follows:

"The strike and boycott of our mill to be declared off and fully so advertised in Bristol and Philadelphia papers, in order to counteract the effect of the advertisement warning weavers to keep away from our mill. (We will pay costs of the advertisements so as not to impose the expense upon the strikers.)

"All suits must be abandoned.

"The strikers and all making claim for unpaid wages to pledge themselves not to molest, instigate molestation of, or in any way to interfere with our business, with the people working in our mill, or those seeking work there.

"These conditions conceded, we will pay the individual sum on the 12th inst, in the afternoon at the usual pay hour."

EDWARD T. STEEL & CO.

REPORTS from the South indicate that the Republicans will gain Congressmen in Maryland, Delaware, the two Virginias, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Louisiana and Alabama, and that the Populists will pick up some seats in Texas and Georgia now occupied by Democrats. It is too soon to announce that the solid South is a thing of the past, but it looks that way.

THE REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The first Republican meeting in Bristol of the present campaign was held in the old rink, on last Saturday evening. The attendance was great. Every seat was occupied and standing room was at a premium. In the large audience present were seen many Democrats, not a few of whom will this year vote the Republican ticket. State Chairman B. F. Gilkeson presided over the meeting. He viewed with manifest satisfaction the large gathering before him. In introducing Mr. Wanger to the audience he spoke substantially as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to be called upon to preside over your meeting to-night and see in front of me so many earnest, thoughtful faces. It is indicative to my mind at least that the people of the United States are quietly thinking over the question as to what is the matter with this land of ours. Every one admits that there is something radically wrong, every one admits that the country has fallen from its high position of prosperity and happiness into the slough of despond, and that which concerns us now is to find out the remedy for it.

I have said that every one sees that there is trouble in this land. The manufacturer sees it, the mechanic sees it, the business man sees it, the working man sees it—every one sees that there is something wrong with this country of ours except that small band of men led by Grover Cleveland, and the only reason that they don't see it is because they are like that good old passage of Scripture, that "although you bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him." (Applause.)

Our Democratic friends say that they are not responsible for this condition of affairs; that it is the effect of Republican legislation, that it is the effect of the Republican McKinley Tariff Bill. Well, if that is the case, then I say in the name of all reason why was it that under the McKinley Tariff Bill, from the day Benjamin Harrison signed that Bill to the day the country was cursed by the election Grover Cleveland, this country went right along full of prosperity and happiness for the people day after day? (Applause.)

The instant that Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated a dark cloud passed all over this land. Manufacturing enterprises were arrested, working men were cut off from earning their wages and the country went on from bad to worse until we find it it its present condition.

Now what we want to do, fellow citizens, is to apply the remedy, what we want to do is to bring back this land of ours to good Republican rule, and the only way you can do it, so far as the people of this district are concerned, is to send our friend Mr. Wanger back to Congress by an overwhelming majority. That is the only way that any man in this audience to-night can do his part towards bringing back this land into the condition it was before the Democratic party took hold of it.

The trouble with the Democratic party, my friends, is that there is not brains enough in their whole assembly to rule the United States. They never did know how to rule this country of ours, and although they have said that if we would trust them with power entirely in their hands they would show us that they knew better than we how to rule America, I think the experience that we have had during the last eighteen months is an assurance that they do not understand how to rule, at least so far as this country is concerned.

Now then we have met them for the first time. In my experience, at least as a politician, we have met the Democratic party for the first time, when the power was entirely their own, when there could be no mistake about what the question was before the American people. We present our candidate for this State for Governor, Daniel H. Hastings, whom you all know to be an advocate of protection to American industry, whom you all know to be a believer in every Republican duty. The opponent on the other side is a very estimable and worthy gentleman, a man against whose character I have nothing to say, because he is as worthy a man, personally, as there is in the United States. But that man said that Protection was doomed and Protection was damned. Now, then, if you want to vote in favor of dooming and damning Protection all you have to do is to vote for Singerly. If you do not believe that, if you believe that Protection is not doomed, that it should not be doomed, all you have to do is to turn out and vote the Republican ticket for every man from Hastings down to the Director of the Poor.

But our friends say the country is still under the McKinley Bill, there have been no changes and that therefore whatever our condition is now it is due to that. They say, "Do not condemn the Wilson Bill, give it a chance, make a fair trial of it. See what it is worth, do not turn us out of power now until you know whether or not it is a good or a bad bill." Now, my friends, upon the question of letting the tariff question alone, of giving the present administration a chance, I join with my Democratic friends. Give this tariff question a chance; but the only way that you can give it a chance is by putting in Congress next December a Republican House of Representatives. If you do that then it will be impossible for the Democratic party at least, to do anything with the tariff for two long years or more. Then it will be impossible for any changes in the tariff. If you do want business to revive again, if you want the Legislature to meet, the way to do that is to put the Republican party in power in Congress. If you do not, we all have had notice served upon us by Mr. Cleveland that an attack will be made again upon the Protective system. They will annoy us again with their meddling with the tariff.

Now, I do not unhesitatingly condemn the Wilson Bill, it has not had a fair trial; and the reason that I do not unhesitatingly condemn the Wilson Bill is this: It has six hundred protective amendments upon it that were put there by the Republicans in the House of Representatives, and for that reason I am not going to indulge in a tirade against the Wilson Bill. In order that our mills and manufactories may go on with their work, in order that business may resume in this land of ours and put a stop to all this distress we should hear of the tariff question no further. Now the condition that I want, and the best condition for this country to be in, is that when the manufacturer is looking all around for hands to do his work—that is the condition we want to bring about in this country of ours, and the time when the workingman is in distress is not when he strikes but when the mill strikes, when there is no work, that is the time that the workingman in this country is troubled.

Now, then, if you want to bring the condition of affairs back again; if you want to set the idle spindles in motion; if you want to see the smoke go up from the factory and furnace; if you want to see good times again, turn out and vote the Republican ticket. This is not a question between the Democratic party and the Republican party, that has long since passed out of sight. It is a question whether we shall have bread and butter in this land of ours or not. It has ceased to be a political question. It comes right straight down to every man, woman and child before me. It is a question that involves your pocketbook and my pocketbook, the happiness of your wife and my wife, the comfort of your children and my children, and not a question as to whether it shall be the Democratic party in power or the Republican party in power. It is a question as to whether we will have bread enough to eat; whether our people will be seeking bread, begging it in the streets; whether soup societies shall flourish as they did last winter, or whether we will go back again to that time when these things were not known in our streets, because all over America next November we will elect Congressmen.

Of course it does not make very much difference so far as your votes are concerned as to the Republican State Ticket. That is going to be elected anyhow—Daniel Hastings will have a couple hundred thousand majority. (Applause.) But it does make a difference whether you will have a National House of Representatives Republican or Democratic, and it is for that reason that I lay so much stress and talk so long upon the question as to whether or not Republican or Democratic Congressmen shall be elected. I did not come here to make a speech. I simply came here to look into your faces for a brief period during the few hours I shall be enabled to be among you, and then go back to my work for the campaign. Two of the men who are in the House of Representatives; two of the men who stood up for the Protective Tariff system; two of the men that every man, woman and child ought to know, are here and the first of these gentlemen, who needs no introduction to a Bucks county audience, that man who has faithfully and well represented us, is the Honorable Irving P. Wanger. (Applause.)

Mr. Wanger was warmly greeted as he rose to make his address. His remarks were timely and his speech of a most convincing character. He gave the reasons for the faith that was in him and the logic of his argument, based upon undisputable fact, was convincing in its conclusions. The people of this district will make no mistake when they vote to continue Mr. Wanger as the representative of this district.

Hon. J. B. Robinson, of Delaware county, was introduced to the audience at the conclusion of Mr. Wanger's address. He made a good speech, which was attentively listened to. There is no need to epitomize Mr. Robinson's speech. The people of this nation are to-day so well versed in the differences between Democratic fallacies and Republican truths that the evil effects of Democratic mismanagement are almost universally conceded. Mr. Robinson gave his hearers a clear and forcible presentation of the issues of the campaign and won the hearty applause of the audience. At the conclusion of his speech the meeting adjourned well satisfied that the Keystone state would give an unprecedented majority for Hastings and the entire state and county tickets.

"Training the Young Idea."

Under this heading the Philadelphia Press of 16th instant prints an editorial article which, after mentioning that when the Republican convention to nominate a Congressman was held recently at Marblehead, Mass., the scholars in the public schools were given a holiday so they could attend the convention and watch its proceedings, enlarges at some length upon the advantages to be derived by allowing school children to become familiar with the manner of conducting such bodies. When we remember that the scholars of to-day will, in the course of a few years, become the voters, and thus the the rulers, of the country, it is greatly to be desired that they should become familiarized, not only with the history of their country and of its political institution, as it is to be learned from text-books, but also with the methods by which the government of their native borough, township or city is carried on. I believe there is no country where local self-government is so elaborately developed as in the United States, and hence the great importance of every citizen, not excepting the women, (who, I believe, will, before many years, share the privileges as many of them now share the responsibilities of citizenship) being throughly acquainted with the practical management of public affairs. There is a class in our High School studying Civics; what better lessons could be given in this important branch than occasional attendance at the monthly meetings of the Borough Council? There the scholars would learn something of the routine of local legislation which, after all, has more direct influence upon the comfort and happiness of the individual citizen than any other branch of government. In addition to these visits let our young students of Civics become acquainted with the meaning of the political division known as a "borough," together with its history, which is not only honorable but interesting. Let them become familiar with the general qualifications, duties and powers of the borough and its officers. Acquaint them with the manner in which the various departments of the municipality are conducted, what it is and what it should be; show them how the public accounts and records are kept, and, generally let them become acquainted with the regular routine of public business. There are many ways by which information upon these important subjects could be imparted, and our present efficient Superintendent of Schools, with the assistance of her staff of teachers, could readily work out a plan by which these ideas could be carried out to the advantage of all concerned. Should these suggestions be thought worthy of attention and action be taken accordingly, I believe that not only would the citizens of the future be well-grounded in the elementary lessons of good government, but the fathers and mothers, the grown-up brothers and sisters of our scholars would, unconsciously almost, partake of the advantages of such studies in the art of government to the great benefit of the town. What is greatly needed in the present day is a more generally diffused intelligent knowledge of the proper methods of local administration. Let our Bristol schools help on this work and thus become a greater power for good than they, well-managed as they are, have ever been before.

JNO. C. MAULE.

THE strikers at Steel's mills will lose such sympathy as they have from the public, if such acts of violence as were resorted to in the Duffy case are repeated. Beating a man because he prefers to work instead of going out on a strike is wholly unjustifiable. Men have a right to quit work, and a peaceable strike is lawful, but intimidation by violence is so utterly foreign to the spirit of American freedom that such methods merit and should receive the full penalty provided by law.

READING AND THE BANKERS.

It is a deplorable thing for the Reading Railroad stockholders that the big banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co., with its branch in Philadelphia—Drexel & Co.—and in London—J. S. Morgan & Co.—should hold the destiny of their property in the hollow of its hand. The greed for gold is the ruling passion of the world and with these bankers this passion is developed in the most rapacious form. They practically say to the Reading people unless you let us reorganize your road we propose to prevent its reorganization by anyone else, their motive being to obtain the commissions which must be paid for advancing money and floating new bonds. The reorganization of 1887 paid Drexel & Co. almost $1,000,000 in commissions and when the general mortgage of that period was drawn it was so framed that in case of default the holders of one-tenth of the general bonds outstanding could insist upon foreclosure and thus block a plan for reorganization. The general mortgage bonds were floated through the Drexels and it is an easy matter therefore for them to control one-tenth of the entire issue, amounting to about $45,000,000. This is the key to the situation and the Drexels hold it. No matter what order the court may make, no matter how heartily the stockholders and bondholders may favor the reorganization plan it cannot succeed if it has the disapproval of the Drexels, who are not members of the syndicates formed to share the spoils.

This dog-in-the-manger policy is pretty hard on the Reading stockholders and income bondholders, who must be the principal sufferers as long as the Reading remains in receivers' hands. Every semi-annual coupon of the general mortgage bonds that is defaulted upon piles up an interest bearing debt of $900,000 ahead of the stockholders and income bondholders, and in a short time this debt will amount to $2,700,000, as the third coupon will soon be defaulted upon. The real sufferers are entirely at the mercy of the bankers. There are two solutions to the dilemma; one would be to sell the property and the other would be to let the avaricious bankers compromise so that the conflicting factions who are hungry for commissions would each get a share.

The property will not be foreclosed as there is too much at stake to adopt that course. The value of the combined properties of the railroad and coal and iron companies is estimated to be about $220,000,000, but under a forced sale there would be a great shrinkage and consequent loss as there always is in such cases. It would follow then there must be a compromise and the quicker this is brought about the better for all concerned.

VOTE FOR WANGER!

While the Democratic papers of the Seventh District are taking much unnecessary trouble to prove that Congressman Wanger is an earnest friend of Protection and has shown it by his votes in the House of Representatives, the citizens of Bucks and Montgomery counties, irrespective of party, are rapidly reaching the conclusion that he deserves another term in the position.

There is no more earnest or active advocate of the policy of Protection to American industries than Mr. Wanger. He believes in it because he has witnessed its benefits in his own vicinity and in the country at large.

He is a Protectionist because he desires, in common with a large majority of his fellow-citizens, a return to the prosperity which prevailed for more than thirty years under Republican control of the national government.

Every vote for Irving P. Wanger for Congress is a vote for better times, for abundant employment for workingmen, for relief from depression, poverty and business prostration. Every vote for Dr. John Todd, the Democratic nominee, is a vote for Free-trade heresies and of the interests of England, and against the interests of American farmers and American labor.

From every section of the district comes the same story of unusual interest manifested in the election next month. A usual accompaniment is the mention of the fact that many persons who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party are disgusted with hard times for which they hold the Democratic party responsible, and that they intend to vote for Hastings, Wanger and all the other Republican candidates.

The issue in this contest is one that cannot be obscured by false reasoning. Vote for Wanger and a return to prosperity. Vote for him and rebuke the incapacity of the party in power. Vote for him, and thus do what is possible to bring about the restoration of public confidence. A vote for Wanger means more work and better wages. It means employment for the idle and food for their starving families. It means that the clouds which now hang over the future shall be dissipated. His election is the contribution which the Seventh district will make to the return of good times and general prosperity.—Norristown Herald.

TRAIN ROBBERS CANNOT ESCAPE.

If the men who robbed the Adams Express Company's car near Washington on Friday night are not caught, it will be strange. They may not be captured for months, perhaps for years; but they will pay the penalty for their crime sooner or later. The present president of the Adams Express Company began work for that concern as a messenger, and he has gradually risen to his present high position. One of the greatest traits of this man is his shrewdness and persistency at ferretting out crime. The policy of the company never to cease its efforts until the criminal is detected and punished, no matter what the cost, is largely due to his influence. Many thousands of dollars will be spent in this case, which is particularly annoying, as it occurred in the East near the capitol of the nation.

—The English people have many reasons to be grateful to Chairman Wilson. They ought to see that he is well fed.

VOTE the straight ticket.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, October 18th, 1894.—A remarkable audience filled Association Hall last Tuesday night to hear Fred Douglass and Ida B. Wells, two of the foremost champions of the negro race. The spacious hall was filled from pit to dome with colored people, well-dressed, self-respecting and intelligent. These are the people whom the South, by cruel and unrelenting oppression, is driving from its soil. They are fleeing to the North, to new territory opened up in the West and to Siberia. The Southerners, themselves, are begining to get alarmed as they realize that they are losing not only their laborers, but a wage-earning class which as consumers has been valuable to the merchants of Southern towns and cities. Therein is the greatest cause for hope of the negro. Touch a man's pocketbook and at once you make him considerate. When the people of the South comprehend that the negro has become influential, and can wield a power for the benefit or the detriment of men in business, then they will begin to court his good will. Compare the Jews with the Chinamen, or even the Italians. The Hebrews have become rich, powerful, influential, so that any businessman who looks out for his own interests no longer refers to them in a disrespectful way. If a Jew commits any offense or crime it is recorded that the deed was done by a "Russian" or a "German," but the fact that the offender was a Jew is not brought out. Why? Simply out of regard for the race among whom are men who control large patronage. But the poor Italian and Chinaman commands no such influence and get no such considerate treatment. The negro must work out his own salvation, and Miss Wells is a leader who has come to point the way.

This young woman is a mulatto, well educated, bright [illegible] She pleads her cause earnestly and dispassionately. In 1892 she was editing a paper in Memphis, Tenn., called Free Speech. In March of that year three of her young friends were lynched. They had the audacity to start a grocery store on the outskirts of Memphis, in opposition to a white man. The white man gave them notice that he would "clean them out" on Saturday night. The colored men armed some of their friends, and when they saw the white grocer and his companions stealing in by a back door, they fired upon them and wounded several white men. For thus acting in self-defense the colored men were taken from jail and lynched. Then it was that Miss Wells began her work, and she has been given notice that if she returns to Memphis she, too, will be killed. Following this lynching 6,000 colored people left Memphis. Miss Wells has laid before the British people accounts of the atrocious treatment of colored men in the South, and anti-lynching leagues have been organized. Thus encouraged, she has returned to America, and is now engaged in organizing the people of her race that they may overcome race prejudice.

"The people of the South," she said, "want the negro to remain servants. So long as they appear as servants, accompanied by their masters, they are perfectly welcome to enter any railway car in the South, but when a negro is self-respecting, well-dressed and intelligent and desires to travel in a first-class car he is barred. It is not the man they object to, but the class of man."

She made a strong plea for equal rights, claiming that there should be one law for black and white, and that the white men who traduce colored women should be treated in the same manner that black men are treated who assault white women. This claim of assault, so commonly made, she regarded as trumped up to cover the perfidy of the white men and the falseness of white women, and citing the horrible case in Texarkana where a white woman had set fire to the stake at which a negro was burned, she asserted that it had been proved that the negro had maintained the white woman and her worthless white husband for over a year. What are crimes and misdemeanors among the whites become capital offenses among the blacks.

The remedy, she said, is to turn on the light. Make all the facts known, and insist upon the nation calling for the truth. The Christian churches, the Christian Endeavor, the Y. M. C. A. and all organizations in the South, which ought to be working for the elevation of the negro, are discriminating against him and endeavoring to degrade him. She thought there was plenty of missionary work to be done at home and among the white people of the South, who sanction cruelties which are not now tolerated by the barbarous people of the earth. "The negro is only half emancipated," she said, "moral emancipation must come by our own efforts. When the negro is given a fair trial for life and liberty, then and only then can he heartily join in the national hymn 'My Country 'tis of Thee.'"

Frederick Douglass said that the history of his people could be traced by a trail of blood. The persecutions of to-day are due to the whips, gags, thumb screws, branding irons, yokes and jibes of the days of slavery. He did not believe the charge of assault upon white women was true because during all the days of reconstruction it had not been brought. First there were political excuses for killing the negro, then there was the pretext of insurrection, but having disarmed the negro that cause fell as no one would longer believe it and so they resorted to their last charge. He does not believe it because the charge is made by men who have violated their oaths of allegiance.

"Oh, but they say they have an awful problem on their hands, the negro problem. I deny that it is a negro problem. It is not a black man's problem, but a national problem. The question is whether there is honesty enough, morality enough and fair play enough to see that the constitution is faithfully executed, that is the problem. This is not a race question, but a great human question. The negro was not emancipated because he was a negro, but because he was a man."

F. D. M.

—The GAZETTE—one year, $1.00.

BUSINESS IN THE COURT HOUSE.

The following deeds were presented for record in the Recorder's office during the past week:

Lower Makefield—Isaac W. South et al. to Jesse E. Harper, September 29, 1894, lot, $400.

Tinicum—Administrator of Martin Loux to Franklin Laubenstein, April 6, 1859, 148 acres, $4011. Franklin Laubenstein to Charles Yost et al., April 6, 1859, tract, $1,011.

Rockhill—James C. Moore to Charles C. Moore, October 11, 1894, 2 tracts, $1. Same to same, October 11, 1894, 4 tracts, $1.

Morrisville—Ella J. Gibbs to Sarah T. DeCou, September 24, 1894, lot, $1.

Doylestown—Bucks County Trust Company, guardian, to Willis Wall, September 20, 1894, lot, $865.

Buckingham—Albert S. and Edward M. Paxson to John Winterhalter, October, 2, 1894, lot, $120. Lillian H. Randall et al. to William H. Randall, tract, $3,500.

Bensalem—Trevose Land and Improvement Company to Mary J. Oddy, August 10, 1894, 2 lots, $200. Same to same, October 1, 1894, lot.

Solebury—Martha P. Cowdrick to James Bissey, October 6, 1894, 40 acres 68 perches, $4,000.

REGISTER'S OFFICE—WILLS PROBATED.

October 11, will of John B. Willard, late of Buckingham, deceased; letters testamentary granted to Lizzie M. Willard, the executrix named in the will.

October 11, will of Benjamin S. Rich, late of Buckingham township; letters granted to Isabella T. Rich and William Wiley, the other executor named in the will, John Hart Rich, being deceased.

SETTLEMENTS FILED.

Account of Mahlon K. Dungan, administrator of Julia Farra, deceased, late of Doylestown.

Account of Daniel Weirbach, guardian of Sarah C. Ward, late Sarah C. Ritter.

Account of J. Pemberton Hutchinson, executor of Levi Buckman, deceased, late of Newtown.

Last and final account of Joseph A. Johnson and Charles Biddle, executors of Susanna A. Vandegrift, deceased, late of Bensalem.

Estate of Jane Evans, deceased, late of Buckingham; letters granted to Lizzie Smith.

Wheels Not For Women.

Mrs. Kendal has written an article on women bicycle riders, in which she says: "Riding astride a horse, a camel—any animal—is not feminine, and never will be so, according to the laws of nature. Bicycle riding is a violent exercise. Can it be good for women? If a girl of 16 is to do exactly what the boy of that age does, bicycling is no more harmful to her than a dozen other rough sports the male has always enjoyed. But can a girl of 16 do what her brother does without endangering her health? I say she cannot. When a girl gets astride her bicycle she bids farewell to her good looks. If she develops new muscles, be sure some other part of her will suffer, some faculty will be slighted, some natural trait undeveloped. As for bloomers, they are abominable."

A CAREFUL calculation shows that the new tariff will benefit England a little more than seven per centum. The benefit to the United States is not so great, by several per cent.

—The bees of Brazil hang their combs outside of the branches of trees at the very summit and at the end of the slenderest twigs to be out of reach of monkeys.

—It is said that at this time there are twenty-two ex-sovereigns residing in differparts of Europe, none of them in the countries where they ruled.

—A young woman sonambulist of Crab Creek, Ontario, recently plunged into a stream and swam across it while asleep.

Situation Wanted

As housekeeper in a small family. Apply, 817 POND STREET.

To Let.

House 579 Bath Street, eleven rooms; good order; suitable for two families, if desired. Apply, ON PREMISES.

Lost.

On Wednesday, Oct. 17, in the Second ward, a pocketbook, containing a sum of money and receipts. The finder will receive reward by leaving same at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

Solicitors

With reference, wanted by the largest, strongest and most progressive Live Stock Insurance Co. in the World. Liberal contract and big inducements to both agents and insured. Address at once, with stamp, Aetna Mutual Live Stock Insurance Co., 100 S. 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fire Tax Notice.

Langhorne, Post Office, 1894.

The managers of the Mutual Beneficial Insurance Association of Bucks County, have levied a Tax of 20 cents to the $100, at the lowest rates, and higher rates in proportion to pay for losses by fire, to be paid to the Treasurer on or before the Tenth day of November, 1894. For the convenience of the members the Treasurer will meet them at various places to receive the taxes, notice of which will be sent by postal cards to all members. If the Tax is not paid on or before November 10th, 1894, 20 per cent. will be added thereto for collection and the policy suspended until all Taxes are paid. All notices other than this shall be considered as acts of courtesy only, and shall not form a precedent. The company does not hold itself responsible for individual notices. DAVID SIMPSON, Treasurer.

☞Go to E. M. Wood for Boots and Shoes.

Dr. J. D. Thomas, 912 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,

Makes a specialty of using nitrous oxide gas for the painless extraction of teeth. He has now reached the large number of 196,600 people to whom he has administered it.

A Complete Establishment.

Johnson Brothers, the popular clothiers at the corner of Mill and Wood streets, are now ready for the Fall and Winter trade. They can dress a man from head to toe in the best style and for a small amount of cash. Their Clothing, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Hosiery, Shoes and Neckwear, are all of the latest styles and best makes. They have suits from $5 to $20, honest goods and well made. Hats, from 40 cts. to $3.00. Underwear from $1.00 to $3.00 per suit; and shoes, well made, neat, strong and substantial, at various prices. For reliable goods, bought from standard houses, go to Johnson Brothers. They keep no auction trash upon their premises.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

OFFICE CORNER RADCLIFFE AND WALNUT STS.

One dollar per year, in advance.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1894.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
GEN. DANIEL H. HASTINGS, of Centre Co
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
WALTER LYON, of Allegheny County.
AUDITOR-GENERAL,
AMOS H. MYLIN, of Lancaster County.
SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
GEN. JAMES W. LATTA, of Philadelphia
CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna Co.
GEORGE F. HUFF, of Westmoreland Co.
COUNTY.
CONGRESS—SEVENTH DISTRICT,
HON. IRVING P. WANGER, Montgomery Co.
STATE SENATOR,
HENRY G. MOYER, of Perkasie Borough.
ASSEMBLY—UPPER,
HENRY S. FUNK, of East Springfield.
ASSEMBLY—MIDDLE,
HAMPTON W. RICE, of Solebury.
ASSEMBLY—LOWER,
JAMES PATTERSON, of Bristol Township.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. FREEMAN HENDRICKS, of Doylestown Borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
THOMAS J. JANNEY, of Middletown.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JACOB M. GEISINGER, of Hilltown.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
EDMUND GODDARD, of Bridgeton

THEIR CALAMITY LEGISLATION.

General Hastings persists in ignoring the disinterested advice of the Democratic newspapers that he shall discuss something besides the tariff. It is rather cruel in him, and we have no doubt he would much prefer to oblige them if that were possible.

But it is altogether impossible. As long as the people, both Republicans and former Democrats, show by their unprecedented attendance at the meetings their deep interest in and enthusiastic reception of what is said, that they do not want anything but tariff discussion, he cannot see how he is going to spare time to talk about something else in which the people have no immediate concern. The one thing that appeals to all is the business and industrial situation, which presents such a marked contrast with that of two years ago. Flippant talk of calamity howling avails no one. The people cannot be deceived. They know from their experience what they have passed through in the last year and a half, and they understand perfectly the present conditions.

When the Democratic president of the United States declares that his party has not yet done with tariff tinkering; that the act recently passed cannot stand as it is, although there may be a disposition to adjust business and manufactures and wages to it, when he declares that there must be more free trade legislation, there is but one duty left for the man who believes in industrial peace and business prosperity, and that is to assist by every means in his power to prevent it. Even if the wildest fictions of business revival printed in our Democratic contemporaries were true, what could business depend upon with the Democratic party in power and continuing its tariff tinkering?

With a patriotic purpose which the Democratic newspapers are excusable for not appreciating, General Hastings is showing the way to restore both tranquility and prosperity to the business of the country. It has already suffered enough under the Democratic threat of tariff reduction, but under the continued threat of the president and his followers it must suffer still more unless the people end it by their votes. The people do not want any more Democratic calamity legislation than they now have. The country is strong enough to survive what it has, but it cannot endure what the president threatens to afflict it with. His object lessons are deadly.

When a man has committed a crime and proposes to continue the work it can be understood that he is averse to having it talked about. It is quite easy to understand why the Democratic newspapers do not want the tariff question discussed. They don't want the exposure.

BALANCE OF TRADE SUMMARY.

It is a notable fact that for ten years—from 1875 to 1885—the Republicans never had less than $72,000,000 of a surplus in any one year, reaching the enormous sum of $259,000,000 in 1881; while Grover Cleveland, at the close of his second year, in 1887, found the balance of trade to be against us to the amount of $28,000,000; while President Harrison as soon as inaugurated, with the balance of trade against us, brought this trade back to us, so that the third year of his administration gave us $202,000,000 of an excess of exports over that of imports.

A study of these tables will show what the Republicans and the Whigs have been able to accomplish, as against the Democrats, in the holding of the balance of trade. The following resume is given for convenience:

The Federalists lost annually for twelve years $10,626,536, or in all $129,918,432.

The Whigs controlled the government for eight years, with imports amounting to $153,878,331, and a total of exports of $47,336,375, which gives an annual loss in the excess of imports over exports of $18,942,744.

The Democrats had control for fifty-six years prior to Cleveland's present term, in which they show a gain of exports of $171,949,891, against a loss in the imports of $1,005,994,181, making the annual loss by the Democrats for the whole fifty-six years $14,893,648.

The Republicans had control for twenty-eight years, in which they show a gain in the excess of exports of $1,875,856,715, against a loss in the imports of $1,124,741,034, or an annual gain in the excess of exports of $26,826,560.

Making a final showing in favor of the Republicans with $26,000,000 of a gain, against $14,000,000 of a loss with the Democrats, or $18,000,000 of a loss with the Whigs annually. In other words, the Republicans gained in twenty-eight years enough to overcome very largely the loss of all previous administrations.

ANOTHER REPUDIATION.

Professor Rasmus B. Anderson, of Wisconsin, United States minister to Denmark during Cleveland's first term, has repudiated the Democratic party. The announcement of his change of politics has caused a tremendous sensation in political circles

He is the author of the gerrymander of Wisconsin. His action was caused chiefly because of what he terms "the tortuous methods of Democratic leaders, who flagrantly violated party principles and party pledges.

BANK clearings during August were $1,000,000,000 less than in August, 1892. Make a fresh start in November on the road to prosperity and protection.

Chicago's Anti-Gambling Crusader.

Chicago has had a successful anti-gambling movement and a Parkhurst to lead and direct it. The Rev. William G. Clarke, a Presbyterian minister, is known as the "Parkhurst of Chicago" on account of his persistent efforts to purify the city and the methods he employs in the furtherance of his aims. It is due to him primarily that the gambling dens of Chicago have, at least temporarily, closed their doors. We take the following editorial from The Interior (Presb.), Chicago, in which Dr. Clarke's career and activity are briefly reviewed:

"No one would have taken the Rev. William G. Clarke for the man to smash the impregnably fortified legion of gamblers who owned the government of Chicago, any more than Saul thought that there was any fight worth speaking of in David. He does not look any more like it than David did. We have a print of Dr. Parkhurst hanging up before us. Parkhurst's features are put together en echelon. He goes in like a harpoon. He would have made a Sheridan or a Stuart in the saddle. But Clarke is calm mildness—a scholar and a preacher; but being good in both was no sign that he would be too many for a whole platoon of men who carried stubby revolvers on their hips and knives inside their lapels.

"Well, of course, like Parkhurst, he is a Presbyterian preacher; thirty-three years old. At the age of fourteen he joined the Chicago Third Church, and pushed his way through, graduating from Princeton Theological Seminary at the age of twenty-two, took a course abroad, and undertook his first charge in Waukegan—next in the Riverside Church; and last Campbell Park, which he has pulled up to nearly the first rank. It is remembered now that four years ago he preached a series of sermons on gambling, for which he prepared himself by personal inspection of the 'gilded dens.' In the Civic Federation he was made chairman of the sub-committee on gambling, and set to work with characteristic quietness. He worked away for three months. As the gamblers practically control the city government and dominate the police, it looked like a hopeless undertaking. He employed four lawyers, none of them knowing that the other was retained. He also brought the influence of personal friends of the Mayor to bear upon that politician. His lawyers and others were independently collecting evidence and preparing indictments. He arranged for a broadside from all the Chicago pulpits, which was duly fired, and setting an hour for the combined assault, it was made and the city cleared of the gamblers—a thing which it has been asserted for the last twenty years could not be done. The city government and the politicians were stampeded. They dared not withstand the tide of public sentiment which was rising in fury.

"The evil which these gambling dens do, not only to the general and individual morals, but to the business community, is not appreciated by one who is not familiar with their history. To the destruction of character and prospects and the impoverishment of families is added insecurity to business men. Defalcations and thefts and general untrustworthiness of employees [illegible] tends to the utter corruption of municipal governments. Mr. Clark and his associates have done work of the highest value from every point of view. But eternal vigilance will be the price of continued immunity."

—An ambitious young man named Frank E. Fowler, of Nahant, Mass., has came in conflict with the United States authorities for using the mails with intent to defraud. He advertised in a number of women's papers a ladies' hat fastener, which he claimed made the use of hat pins unnecessary. He offered to send a sample for 10 cents. Orders began to pour in rapidly. Those who sent money for a sample received in return two small rubber bands, with directions which read: "Sew one of these fasteners on each side of your hat or bonnet, and place the loop around your ears, which will hold safely."

—A contributor to the Slatington News, ascribes the outbreak of diphtheria in that town to the use of free text books. He calls attention to the fact that the disease, which entered many homes last spring, died out in the early summer and during the school holiday there is but a single case on record. But on August 27 the schools were again opened and in less than a month the germ disease had again broken out in nearly every quarter of the town.

THE growth of the public schools of the State, as shown by the annual reports from the Department of Instruction, is as marvelous as it is gratifying, and as it proceeds must produce results of the most magnificent character in the development of a very high class of men and women.

—The quiet and timid hare, when she cries in fear, can be heard farther off than either dog or cat.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Almost Blind

Inflamed Eyes and Running Sores

The Success of Hood's Causes Great Rejoicing—A Perfect Cure.



Miss Cora B. Ebert
Barnesville, Pa.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I feel it a duty to state what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I was almost blind, being compelled to stay in a darkened room on account of inflammation of the eyes. I also suffered with running sores on my body. I was in terrible condition. My mother tried every thing she knew about and I was attended by two doctors but without helping me. Finally Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I had not taken two bottles before I began to get better. The inflammation left my eyes and the sores healed, and the result was that

I Became Stronger,

and was restored to perfect health. At that time I was only twelve years old; now I am nineteen and I have not since been troubled

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

with my eyes or noticed any sign of a return of the sores on my body. I can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent blood purifying medicine." MISS CORA EBERT, Barnesville, Pa.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

CONGRESSMAN WANGER'S RECORD.

The Doylestown Democrat, in its issue of Wednesday, makes a malicious attack upon Congressman Wanger. Its only effect will be to make additional Democratic votes for the present able, faithful and attentive Representative of the Seventh District.

Mr. Wanger is denounced in the article as "an indolent Congressman," "a lazy man," etc., and is charged with neglecting the interests of his constituents. Malicious partisanship of this character cannot but be highly distasteful to the intelligent voters of Bucks and Montgomery counties, who have been watching the course of Mr. Wanger in Congress and who are well satisfied with what he has done.

Mr. Wanger needs no defense. On every important vote his voice was for honest money and protection to American interests. In the course of the Tariff debate he contended with some of the able Free Traders in the House and acquitted himself creditably in every contest. It was not his fault that he was unable to secure to the farmers, mechanics, manufacturers and workingmen of the district the relief they need. The Democratic majority in both Houses prevented that result. In the next Congress, however, Mr. Wanger will be on the side of the majority, and his influence and ability to assist in the passage of wise and salutary legislation will be greatly enhanced.—Norristown Herald

The Visit of General Booth.

General Booth, the founder and head of the Salvation Army, is about to make a tour of inspection of the "Army" in America. He is now in Canada, and will arrive in New York on October 22nd. A special demonstration will occur on the night of October 23, at Carnagie Hall, at which Chauncey Depew will introduce General Booth. Of General Booth, the New York Tribune says:

"General Booth is a most interesting and forceful man. He began life with no advantages of birth, wealth, or education, as a lay exhorter of a small and obscure sect of Christians. But he soon outgrew the narrow limitations of such work, though he did so at first without being conscious whither he was tending. Indeed, it was the suspicion and jealousy of the ministers under whom he worked that drove him into founding the Salvation Army almost by accident. But, of course, no accident can explain the establishment and growth of the Salvation Army. It is entirely within bounds to say that to the unique genius and organizing skill of William Booth it owes its existence and success. And to say this is to put him among the remarkable religious leaders of the world. In fact, he has done for this age much the same thing that the founders of the great monastic orders did for the Middle Ages; or, perhaps, even a better parallel for his work would be found in the Jesuit order, with whose founder, Ignatius Loyola, he possesses many points in common.

"General Booth will not find the Salvation Army in this country the power that it has become in England. There are many reasons for this, perhaps the greatest being the fact that religious forces more or less akin to the Army are already at work here. Until recently English Christianity did little for the unchurched masses, and thus gave the Army an unoccupied field, which it had the wisdom to seize. But just because American Christianity is alive to the duty of reaching the masses, its feeling toward the Army is one of friendly sympathy; and its great founder will find that he has a host of friends and well-wishers in America, whose names are not recorded in the roster of the Salvation Army."

—General Mulholland, the U. S. Pension Agent at Philadelphia, calls attention to the Act of Congress, approved August 23, 1894, requiring fourth-class postmasters to administer oaths to pensioners and their witnesses to pension vouchers. This will be a great convenience to thousands of pensioners thoroughout the country, as, in many cases, they are obliged to travel several miles to reach a Justice of the Peace. The Act reads as follows:

"That hereafter, in addition to the officers now authorized to administer oaths in such cases, fourth-class postmasters of the United States are hereby required, empowered and authorized to administer any and all oaths required to be made by pensioners and witnesses in the execution of their vouchers, with like effect and force as officers having a seal: and such postmaster shall affix the stamp of his office to his signature to such vouchers, and he is authorized to charge and receive for each voucher not exceeding twenty-five cents, to be paid by the pensioner."

The Act does not give authority to the assistants of such postmasters to execute vouchers. The stamp referred to, is held to be an impression of the postmarking stamp of the office.

Free Lectures at Peirce School.

Students of Peirce School, 917 Chestnut St., Phila., are given, without extra charge, a series of valuable lectures. Daily "quizzes" in Commercial Law and business forms are held by John R. Cassel, Esq., of the bar, who is a Princeton graduate, and also of the law school of the University of Pennsylvania. The weekly lectures on Economics will be continued during the fall to the advanced classes by Vice President Solly, to be followed in the winter by weekly lectures on Finance by the Principal, Dr. Peirce. The monthly lectures by the Dean, Rev. John Thompson, on Business Ethics, have been re-written and are largely new. The September lecture on "How to Build a Character" was very interesting. There is introduced this year, as last, a University Extension course on Civics or some cognate subject. Max O'Rell will address the graduating class in December.

—The starfish has no nose, but the whole of its under side is endowed with the sense of smell.

MARRIED.

MUSCHERT—CROASDALE.—On Oct 13th, by Rev. J. S. Cook, at Bristol, Pa., Charles S. Muschert, of Penns Manor, and Mercy H. Croasdale, of Fallsington, Pa.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, October 15, 1894.

The newspaper invitation to the "First View of Paris Dresses and Wraps" was a geniune surprise to this community.

The high character of the collection, as a whole, was a still greater surprise.

We had already shown many rich Costumes. Some others had also been seen here and in New York. The Autumn "openings" were supposed to be over, when Presto! Suddenly, without notice, an "Occasion" in Costumes, more complete, elegant, novel and comprehensive than all others combined, bursts upon you. Every woman to whom this store is accessible should visit this exhibition.

This collection is a
Stock to Sell
and not merely a lot of
Models to Copy.

The great quantity of fine Wraps and Costumes sold by us to New York and Washington is a recognition that our stock of Women's Paris Garments is the best in America.

The critics were here, and especially prominent among them were trade representatives. Some of their sayings were overheard. Here are specimens:

Think of the nerve required in these hard times to bring such a collection to Philadelphia.
Congratulate you upon your gems of art. Each Costume is a study.
Just like Wanamaker's. No half way, Simple but exquisite.
The Dresses look as if made for American women.
Worth your while to come. Always something new here.

Perhaps it is a little cheap to quote these compliments—but there is a proper wideness in advertising.

The collection is great—but you don't see half of it. The birds, flowers and plants occupy some of the room. They are so sweet and beautiful that we do not grudge them the space. Do you?

Dress Goods—Exclusive

Our assured command of the markets for the finest Dress Goods is a fact to be considered carefully. Years of hard work have given our Dress Goods stock clear and acknowledged leadership. Each new season marks higher achievement. This season the collection of elegant Novelties makes the stock more unapproachable than ever.

This moderate statement avoids comparison. That is left to the public. But intelligent comparison makes sales faster than the most skilful advertising and salesmanship. Please compare.

The aisle that holds the Novelty Dress Goods is a very Mecca for taste and fashion. The assembled newness contains many styles of very rough stuffs. They are dominant now. The tout of the well-dressed Englishman gives the style-thought to Paris and Roubaix.

How the French refine and beautify everything they produce! You almost justify the fellow who must have his shirts laundered in Paris. So these rough English styles — the weavers in Yorkshire, and by the Tweed, never imagined the beauty that the French could add to such distinguished patterns.

Here are a few prices, just for illustration:

46 in. Figured Cheviots at $1.25.
46 in. Tweed Mixture at $1.25.
46 in. Plaid Cheviot at $1 50.
46 in. Boucle at $2.
48 in. plain and plaid Zebline at $2 50.
48 in. French Homespuns at $3.

But prices? The story that could be told about the way some mark them up! You can excuse it perhaps, for there are folks in trade who don't know. A mile a minute is the trade-world's pace—and many fall behind.

Blankets

Little enough for the crib, big enough for the extra big double bed—every size that Blanket service ever runs to.

It's our Blanket gathering at the threshold of cold weather; as perfect, as complete as we know how to make it, and with prices pushed down to a point far below what we ever before knew reliable goods to be marked at.

Neither free wool nor lower duties nor both together are ever likely to make littler prices.

All these are white:

At $2.50 the pair.
Large, warm, wool-filling Blankets, 70x80 in., 5½ lbs.
At $3 the pair.
Warm, well made wool Blankets, red and blue borders, cotton warp, wool filling, 70x80 in., 5 lbs.
At $4 the pair.
Extra size strictly pure wool filling Blankets, 76x86 in., 6 lb.
At $5 the pair.
Extra large and heavy Blankets, long staple, white wool filling on light 14 oz cotton warp, 76x86 in., 7 lbs. It's our $6.50 Blanket of last year

And so on up to genuine Californias—finest, purest wool, soft as woven down, at

$8 the pair, single bed size.
$9 the pair, three-quarter bed size.
$12 the pair, double bed size
$15 the pair, extra large size.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Miscellaneous

They Are Coming!

The Strohl Family

One Night Only.

RIVERVIEW HALL,

Saturday Evening, Oct. 20

A Superb Concert Band and Unrivaled Orchestra
Unequalled Novelty.
THE HUMAN PIPE ORGAN.
Solos, Duets, Trios, Quartetes, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Character Sketches, etc
BRING YOUR FAMILY.
ADMISSION, 25 and 35 CENTS.
Reserved Seats now on Sale at Bristol News Agency.

Auditor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bucks County, to report distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of Sophia Jackson, administratrix of Jesse Jackson, deceased, to and among the parties legally entitled to receive the same. Hereby gives notice, that in the discharge of his duties as such Auditor, he will meet all parties in interest at his office in Bristol Borough, on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER SECOND, A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where they may attend, if they see proper.

JOHN C. STUCKERT,
Auditor.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Farmers' National Bank of Bucks Co.

At Bristol, in the State of Pennsylvania at the close of business, October 2d, 1894

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$498,884 55
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	40,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	6,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	787 50
Stocks, securities, etc	55,588 53
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	9,500 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)	2,367 79
Due from approved reserve agents	33,338 09
Checks and other cash items	2,144 86
Notes of other National Banks	294 00
Nickels and cents	98 04
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK viz.	
Specie $36,240 00	
Legal tender notes 28,760 00	65,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	1,800 00
TOTAL	$715,803 36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 92 220 00
Surplus fund	120,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	15,776 56
National Bank notes outstanding	31,680 00
Due to other National Banks	6,362 34
Due to State Bank and bankers	478 90
Dividends unpaid	250 80
Individual deposits subject to check	449,034 86
TOTAL	$715,803 36

State of Penna., County of Bucks, ss:
I, Charles E. Scott, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES E. SCOTT, Cashier.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 5th day of October, 1894.

W. H. BOOZ, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
BENJ. F. TAYLOR,
L. A. HOGUET,
EDWARD SWAIN, } Directors

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF BUCKS COUNTY.

In the matter of the partition of Real Estate of JOHN DUNCAN, deceased

To the heirs of JOHN DUNCAN, deceased, and all others interested.

You are hereby notified that the said Court has granted the following rule.

And now to wit. Sept. 18th, 1894, The Court grants a rule on all parties interested to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Doylestown, in and for the said County of Bucks, on the TWELFTH DAY of NOVEMBER, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to accept or refuse said real estate, and also to show cause why the same should not be sold by order of Court.

ALONZO NICHOLAS,
High Sheriff of Bucks County.

GILKESON & WRIGHT,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
Sheriff's Office, Doylestown, Oct. 8, 1894.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
Real Estate.

THE VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT OF William Plumb, situate on the North east side of Linden Street, Bristol, Pa., will be sold at Public Sale, upon the premises, on

Saturday, October 27th, 1894,

At 2 o'clock P. M. The lot has a front on Linden Street of 30 feet, with a depth of 110 feet, and adjoins lands of Harry H. Smith and Jesse Bromley. The house is frame, 2½ stories, 14x30 feet, containing seven rooms. Well of good water under cover. Frame barn, 12x14 feet, with accommodations for two horses.

Conditions of sale—$200 in cash at close of sale, balance of purchase money April 1, 1895, or sooner at purchaser's option, when possession will be given.

JOHN C. STUCKERT,
Edw. N. Booz, Auct. Agent to Sell.

Household Enamel

Supersedes Paint and Varnish.

Can be applied to any smooth surface, on Furniture, Wood, Glass, any kind of Metal, including Kitchen Utensils.

Makes old articles look new, and is much used on Bicycles, Carriages, Stoves, etc.

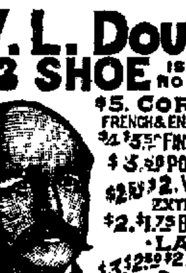
Requires only one coat, is applied cold with brush, and dries absolutely hard and glossy in 2 hours—will not crack, chip, blister or rub off.

Sample bottles sent on receipt of price, 2 ounces, 15c., 4 ounces, 25c., 8 ounces, 40c.

West Deer Park Printing Ink Co.,
4 New Reade Street,
NEW YORK.
AGENTS WANTED.

C. Williamson,
PAPER HANGER,
Dealer in Wall Papers,—
—Cor. Mill and Pond Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE.
$2.$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
·LADIES·
$3.$2.50 $2.$1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W·L·DOUGLAS,
BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes,

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

Dealer, whose name will shortly appear here. Agent wanted. Apply at once.

Dr. C. H. DILTS,
—DENTIST,—
Has removed to—
221 E. State St., TRENTON, N. J
Will be at his former office
326 Mill St., BRISTOL, PA.,
Every MONDAY and SATURDAY.

Homer W. Edwards,
Attorney-at Law,
Rooms 37 and 38, Sibley Building.
1220 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa
Prompt Remittances.

Miscellaneous

An Ordinance

Repealing an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance concerning erections extending into the footways of the streets of Bristol borough," enacted the Twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. 1858.

The Burgess and Council of the Borough Bristol do ordain

SECTION 1 That an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance concerning erections extending into the footways of the streets of Bristol borough," enacted the 27th day of September, A. D. 1858, be and the same is hereby repealed

SEC. That whenever hereafter any building to which there may be attached or pertain any encroachment or erection heretofore set up and maintained under the authority of the aforesaid ordinance of September 27, 1858, shall be torn down, that then and in such case any encroachment or erection so pertaining thereto shall be removed and shall not be re-erected.

Enacted into an Ordinance at the Council Chamber of the Borough of Bristol this 8th day of October, 1894

THOMAS B. HARKINS, Burgess.
Attest—J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Clerk.

An Ordinance

Regulating the granting of permits for the erection or alteration of buildings in the Borough of Bristol.

The Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol do ordain

SECTION 1 That from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation, to erect, construct or alter any store-house, factory, dwelling house or any other building within the corporate limits of the Borough of Bristol without having first taken out a permit therefor as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2 That whenever any person or persons, firm or corporation shall be desirous of erecting, constructing or altering any store-house, factory, dwelling-house or any other building within the corporate limits aforesaid, he or they shall first make application in writing to the Town Clerk for a permit for that purpose. Said application shall be made out upon a printed form approved by the Committee of Streets and Highways of the Borough Council and furnished to applicants free of charge, and shall set forth name of applicant; whether owner or contractor, the location of the building proposed to be erected, the name of the owner thereof, the dimensions and manner of construction of the same, or the nature of the proposed additions or alterations with the estimated cost of such new buildings. Said application shall also set forth the number of feet in the public street desired to be used for the temporary storage of building material and the length of time for which it is desired so to use such portion of the highway.

SEC. 3 That upon receipt of such application it shall be the duty of the Town Clerk to issue a permit as aforesaid, upon the payment of the following fees, to wit

For each new building whereof cost of construction shall be one thousand (1,000) dollars or less, three (3) dollars

For each new building costing over one thousand (1,000) dollars and not exceeding five thousand (5,000) dollars, six (6) dollars.

For each new building costing five thousand (5,000) dollars and exceeding fifteen thousand (15,000) dollars, ten (10) dollars.

For each new building costing over fifteen thousand (15,000) dollars, for each additional thousand dollars, fifty (50) cents

For alterations or additions where cost will not exceed one thousand (1,000) dollars, two (2) dollars.

For alterations or additions where cost exceeds one thousand (1000) dollars, for each five hundred (500) dollars additional, twenty-five (25) cents.

For use of street for depositing material, 1 cent per week per lineal foot, no permit to be issued for less space than five lineal feet or less sum than fifty (50) cents per week or fraction thereof. PROVIDED, that no permit shall be issued for the use or occupancy of any street, lane or alley for a longer period than four months at one time, and PROVIDED FURTHER, that no permit for such use or occupancy shall be construed as to release from any loss or damage to which any owner or contractor may become liable on account of such use or occupancy as aforesaid, by virtue of permits granted under the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 4 That any individual, firm or corporation who shall erect, construct, alter or repair any dwelling-house, store-house, factory, or any other building within the limits of the Borough aforesaid, without having first taken out a permit as hereinbefore provided, shall forfeit and pay for the use of the Borough the sum of Fifty Dollars, to be recovered as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable, together with costs of prosecution.

SEC. 5. That the space to be occupied in any public street, lane or alley aforesaid for the temporary storage of building material shall not exceed in length the frontage of the premises about to be built upon or repaired and forty feet in addition thereto, the deposit of material shall not exceed eight feet in width and ten feet in height, and shall not extend more than one foot over the curb-stone. A gutterway shall be left along the curb twelve inches high with clean-out holes, 12x18 inches, at least twenty feet apart. A sufficient passage or cartway shall at all times be left unencumbered between such building material and the opposite curbstone for passage of vehicles, and no building material shall be placed within four feet of any fire plug or flag stone crossing. Should it be necessary to erect temporary scaffolding over any sidewalk, such scaffolding may be put up under the direction of the Building Inspector, who shall see that it is made and maintained safe, and so constructed as to allow a clear headway of not less than seven feet, and that it shall be built so as to give a clear width of not less than six feet on the sidewalk. Any person, firm or corporation, owner of premises under construction, alteration or repair failing to comply with the requirements of this section, shall forfeit and pay for the use of the Borough, Ten Dollars for each day of true tion thereof during which such non-compliance with said requirements shall continue, to be recovered as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable, with costs of prosecution.

SEC. 6 That it shall be the duty of persons, owners or contractors placing building material, or making any excavation upon, or across the cartway of any public highway in said Borough, to place and keep thereon a lighted lantern of red glass from sunset to sunrise. Where such obstruction or excavation shall exceed ten feet in length or breadth one such lantern shall be placed at each end thereof. Any person neglecting or refusing to comply with this section shall for each offense forfeit and pay for the use of the Borough the sum of Five Dollars, recoverable as debts of like amount are by law recoverable, with costs of prosecution

SEC. 7. That no permit shall be issued for the erection of any stable within fifty feet of the line of any street within the Borough aforesaid. PROVIDED, that upon corner properties, or upon properties adjoining a corner property, permits may be issued for the erection of stables within any distance from the side street upon a certificate signed by the Committee on Streets and Highways that application has been made to said Committee for the privilege, and that the same has been approved by said Committee

SEC. 8. That an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to regulate the granting of building permits in the Borough of Bristol, and fix the price of the same," enacted 13th day of April, A. D. 1874, as well as all other ordinances which in any manner conflict or are inconsistent with the provisions of the foregoing ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed

Enacted into an Ordinance at the Council Chamber of the Borough of Bristol this 8th day of October, A. D. 1894.

THOMAS B. HARKINS, Burgess
Attest—J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Clerk

Columbia Bicycle
Agent also for
Derby, Hartford, Crescent
And other leading makes.—

NEW AND SECOND-HAND WHEELS on hand at Lowest Prices.

Repairing Promptly Attended to.

C. R. THOMPSON,
611 BATH ST. 321 DORRANCE ST.
BRISTOL, PA.

PHOTOGRAPHS!
Only 25c PER DOZEN
ECTYPES
THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHS.

Send a cabinet or card picture and I will make you one dozen small photographs, handsomely finished, for 25 cents, and return your photograph.

H. VANTINE,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Morrisville, Pa.

Miscellaneous

WEAVERS WANTED.

Good WEAVERS can get steady employment on good work in our mills at Bristol, Pa., and can earn as much as in any other mill upon our class of goods—that is from $7 to $12 per week, according to their industry and skill. Our prices are the same as elsewhere paid on the same class of material and goods. Our work can be learned in a few days by competent gingham weavers.

Edward T. Steel & Co.

Dr. M. W. Fellman, Oculist,
OF THE
Wm. Fellman Optical Co.,
2356 N. Front Street, Philadelphia,
Physician of the Eye Department of Pennsylvania Hospital,



Will be in BRISTOL,
EVERY OTHER WEDNESDAY
All diseased eyes treated and defective vision corrected
Eyes examined free for glasses.
Will be at Dr. H. L. Sickels' Office,
No. 226 Mill Street, on
Wednesday, October 31st,
From 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Ely's Cream Balm For
CATARRH
THE POSITIVE CURE.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts

IF IN NEED OF

Advertising Cards
Billheads and Badges
Cards
Dance Orders
Envelopes
Fancy Work
Gummed Labels
Hand Bills
Illustrated Circulars
Job Printing
Konne Kuts
Lodge Printing
Manilla Tags
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Our Prices Low
Pamphlets
Quick Work
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Tickets and Tags
Unexcelled Work
Visiting Cards
Wedding Invitations
Xpress Prepaid
You will find us
Zealous to please

—Call at—
THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
Radcliffe and Walnut Streets,
Bristol, Penn'a

Where to Attend School

We impart a thorough knowledge of the COMMERCIAL STUDIES at the cost of less time and money than other schools. THOUSANDS owe their success in life (so they say) to the training they received here. We made BREAD-WINNERS of them. We want you to know us; write and we will tell you all about this LIVE SCHOOL. N. B. We assist graduates to positions. PALMS BUSINESS COLLEGE, 1708-1710 Chestnut St., PHILA.

THOMPSON'S
High Grade Groceries,
SELECTED TEAS,
DRY ROAST COFFEES,
PURE CREAMERY BUTTER.
Cor. Mill and Cedar Streets.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of JAMES M. BRUDON, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County

ALL persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them without delay, in proper order for settlement, to

EDWARD C. BRUDON,
CHARLES BRUDON,
GILKESON & WRIGHT, Executors.
Attorneys.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of SAMUEL S. RUE, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks Co., Pa

LETTERS testamentary on above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same, without delay, to

SARAH A. HALL
EVA DOWNING,
HARVEY S. RUE,
Administrators
Or
GILKESON & WRIGHT, Attorneys.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of ANNA B. DAVIS, deceased

LETTERS testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same, without delay, to

JOSEPH DE VICTOR,
505 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate ANTHONY SWAIN, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, Pa.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having legal claims against the same will present them without delay, in proper order for settlement to

EDWARD SWAIN,
JOSEPH W. SWAIN,
Executors,
222 Walnut St., Phila.,
Or Bristol, Pa

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The Queen of Fall Flowers are now in full bloom. Pot plants of 'Mums are now ready for sale. Also Cosmos, Violets, Carnations and other fall flowers.

Nice Rose Buds 25 cents per dozen.

Palms, Blooming Plants and Ferns in great variety.

Hyacinths for pots and glasses 10 cents each, 3 for 25 cents.

A fine lot of Palms, must be sold to make room, will sell very cheap.

Shade Trees and Grape Vines—everything for the garden and lawn.

Decorative plants for weddings and balls. Bouquets and floral designs at short notice. Visitors are always welcome.

J. T. DeWITT,
POND STREET.
Above Walnut

Agents Wanted

TO CANVASS for the sale of OUR HOME GROWN Nursery Stock. Special terms. Established 1846. W. T. SMITH & CO., The Geneva Nursery, Geneva, N. Y. One of the Largest and Best Known Nurseries in the United States.

Cholerine Mixture

is an old and valuable Medicine for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and other troubles of the intestines.

Every family should have it in case of sudden attacks.

50c. a bottle
—at—
Dr. Pursell's
Drug Store.

Swarthmore College,
Swarthmore, Pa.

Under care of Friends. Opens 9th month 18th, 1894. Full College Courses for young men and young women, leading to Classical, Engineering, Scientific and Literary degrees. Machine shops, laboratories and libraries. For Catalogue and particulars address

CHARLES DeGARMO, Ph.D., President.

Peirce School

The Representative Business School of America for Both Sexes.

Second, Third and Fourth Floors of THE RECORD BUILDING, 917-919 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Thirty Years Under One Management.

Thomas May Peirce, A. M., Ph. D.,
Principal and Founder.

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

This is a High Grade School, which couples a good English education with a systematic business training. Ex President Harrison says of it: "It has an eminently practical curriculum."

A complete all-round equipment for business life, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Correspondence, Customs, Commercial Law, Banking, etc.

Graduates are Successfully
.....Assisted to Positions.

Peirce School is headquarters for the Mercantile Community and is called upon when young men and women are needed for counting room or office.

The Fall and Winter Term will begin on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1894. Entrance examinations held daily throughout the year. Enrollment blanks on application. Call or send for descriptive printed matter concerning the School.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette.

Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1894.

"DUTIES I PUT AWAY."

Duties I put away,
My heart keeps holiday.
I flee the fervent heat
And seek the cool retreat,
Where I can see the blue
And silver river flow,
And green and distant woods—
Sweet silent solitudes.
Here all is calm. The grass
Scarce rustles as I pass.
One works. I hear his booms
In honeysuckle blooms.
Go, brown bee, go away.
I love not work today.
But, with white clouds above
That rove, my thoughts would rove
In random luxury
Through earth and air and sky.
Even the birds are still
And the wind upon the hill.
Seen through the tremulous air,
All things look calm and fair,
And I with them would cease
For this delicious peace,
Letting the world go by,
With for it all an eye.

—F. Barnard in Chautauquan.

AN ARTISTIC HAT.

By trading his derby for it my friend Burton became the possessor of the hat of a West Virginia lumberman, whom he met in a small all night restaurant. He had tried for a week to get one like it—had visited every hat store in Philadelphia—but without success.

Burton was an artist. He traded because the hat struck him as being an ideal artist's hat, and his heart was set on it. It was large, soft, black, with a large brim and a crown carelessly dented in. It was exactly like no other hat.

The day after the trade Burton wore his hat to one of the weekly gatherings of the artists of his class in the studio of a man named Gillian. It was away up under the roof in one of the old buildings down town on Walnut street. He displayed it to the dozen men present as a great find and expected them to grow green with envy.

Gillian saw this in an instant and after a casual glance at the hat said:

"Bah! That's nothing new. I've seen half a dozen of those hats in the city."

"So have I!" said Henderson.

"Yes; I've seen a few of them, too—only a few tramps are wearing them," cried Lanam.

"I don't believe it," said Burton indignantly.

"Well, you don't have to," laughed Gillian, "but it's a fact."

Burton was silent for a moment, and then he said:

"I'll tell you what I'll do: I'll bet all three of you $5 apiece that in a day's walking over this city you can't find one of them, in a store or on a head."

"We don't want to win your money. It's not right to bet on a certainty," the second speaker said.

"Bet, you know you're wrong!"

"Why, Burton," said Gillian, "if you are so anxious to bet, we'll all take $5 worth of that, and tomorrow afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock we'll show you four hats like your great and only one."

Gillian called Brown to hold the stakes, and he deposited the necessary $5 with him. Burton put another $5 on top of it and held two more bills ready for the other defamers of the hat to put up their stakes. They were hesitating. Artists are careful about their $5 bills, for they come to them only at lengthy intervals and are equivalent to five models or much paint and canvas. Burton was the exception. Gillian attracted the attention of the two and winked at them. They knew that a joke was afoot and put $10 into Brown's hands.

Gillian and his two companions in the bet lived in the same part of town. They walked out Chestnut street together when the meeting broke up.

"Do you know where to get four of the hats?" Gillian was asked.

"No. Didn't he tell us that he has tried every store in town without being able to find even one of them? And you know that you have never seen another one."

"I thought you wished to let us know that you could get them!" exclaimed Henderson.

"Ah, my sons, don't be too inquisitive. All you have to do is to walk up and down Chestnut street with Burton at the appointed hour, and you'll see the hats. I'll be busy with that portrait, so won't be able to go with you. But, mind you, don't make any mistake. Leave his studio at exactly 4 and don't let him come back till 5. Walk slowly and keep your eyes open."

"But what"— asked Lanam.

"There are no buts in this, my sons. We shall drink wine this week."

At five minutes to 4 o'clock next afternoon Burton and the two who were to be his escorts were sitting in Burton's studio, silently watching the hands of the clock as they crept toward 4. The hat was on Burton's head.

"We might as well start now," he suggested, rising.

The two others remembered Gillian's parting injunctions and said no; they must all stick to the agreement and not go sooner nor later than the hour decided on.

At two minutes to 4 some one was heard running up the stairs two at a time. The door was opened, and a man named Alman, who did quick sketches for The Runner, came in. He had not seen the hat the night before.

"By gad, I'm glad I struck you in!" he said, speaking very rapidly. "I have to draw a picture of a southern lumberman and want to borrow your book of—well, I'm shot, that's a lumberman's hat you have on! Lend me that for about 15 minutes, will you, old man? And, I say, Henderson, will you put it on? And, with your book, Burton, I'll have what they want in less than no time."

"We were just going out," began Burton.

"Oh, that don't matter," said Henderson. "I'd as soon stay here till you come back. I can't say that I care for the excitement of walking up and down the street looking for hats."

Burton hesitated. Had he been allowed to hesitate longer he would have realized that Alman could do any number of lumbermen without hat or book. But he was not given time to think. Henderson suggested that it was after 4 o'clock and that Burton would lose his bet by default if he didn't start, so he borrowed Alman's hat and left with Lanam.

Burton's studio fronted on Washington square. Burton and his escort walked through the square and up Seventh street. A large crowd of men and boys were cheering extravagantly in front of a bulletin board just below Chestnut street, where the baseball scores were being posted. Burton and Lanam stopped long enough to ascertain that the Phillies were ahead. As they turned to go on again they ran into one of the men who was staring at the score. One of the hats was on this man's head. It was a counterpart of the one Burton had said "was the only one in the city." The escort laughed and looked at Burton in triumph. The latter looked puzzled. He said:

"Queer coincidence, isn't it?"

"Just what I told you," said the escort, still laughing.

They walked up Chestnut street on the south side. The people they passed were not of the elite of Philadelphia, for those who attend the assemblies do not walk on Chestnut street in the afternoons if it is possible for them to keep from it. But there were the others. Not another one of the hats was seen in the next five squares. Burton was beginning to look more comfortable than he had at Seventh street, and the escort did not look so pleased.

At Twelfth street, however, a man carrying a satchel stopped them and asked the way to the Reading Terminal. He was told, and he started up Twelfth street on a run. He wore one of the hats.

"Well, I'm d——d!" Burton said, standing stock still and looking after the man. "Fate has conspired against me. Did you ever hear of such luck?"

The escort smiled. "Two and two make four," he said to himself. "Gillian has a great head."

As they started back down the street after having walked up to Broad they noticed by the big clock on the corner that it was half past 4. Neither of the two said much but they kept their eyes roving over the crowd which passed them.

When they crossed Thirteenth street for the second time, a colored newsboy with an enormous bundle of papers under his arm attracted their attention by the unintelligible and inimitable cry with which he announced the papers he had for sale, a cry which was a cross between a fishwoman's call and that of a chimney sweep. He wore one of the hats.

"Ye gods!" This from Burton.

The escort's smile broadened.

"Come on; let's hurry," Burton said. "The day's against me. I have one chance more, but I know that I have lost."

They walked rapidly past Twelfth street, Eleventh, Tenth, Ninth, Eighth, but another one of the hats was not seen. The escort's smile had died away, and Burton's face wore a smile of joy.

The crowd which had blocked Seventh street in front of the bulletin board was larger, but it was silent—the "Phillies" were losing. The man who had worn one of the hats was not there.

"I guess I'm $15 richer than I was when I started out this afternoon," said Burton as they walked down toward the studio. He consulted his watch. "You've just two minutes to fetch out your other hat," said he, "and it isn't likely you'll do that before we get to the studio. Think so?"

The escort shook his head dubiously and said he was afraid there was little chance of running across another. He said that he feared they had not looked about them enough while they had been on Chestnut street.

"You know the conditions," said Burton, shrugging his shoulders. "I was to be shown four hats like mine. Will you drink a bottle with me tonight?"

"No," said the escort. "I have a piece of work I want to push through."

They had reached the door of the building in which was Burton's studio.

"We will wait here till the Independence hall clock strikes"——

It began to strike as Burton spoke, and he started to count, "One—t"——

An instant before the second stroke a peddler, carrying a basket of small plaster casts, issued from the door of the studio building.

And he had on one of the hats.

Burton's face lengthened, and the escort's face broadened. Burton looked at the man twice and then said:

"I'm glad you did not accept my invitation to a bottle. Let's go up stairs."

In the studio sat the same men who had been present the night before in Gillian's studio. They were lounging about the room, making themselves at home. On a table, in plain sight, lay the hat. The men jumped to their feet as the two betters entered and Gillian asked:

"Did you win or lose, Burton?"

"Lost, confound it all! You can give the stakes to the other fellows, Brown." Then he told how it all happened and wound up by saying: "I don't care a rap about the money, but to think that that beast of an Italian should have come out of my studio, you might say, with one of those hats on, just as the time was almost up and after I had invited Lanam to drink wine with me. That's what breaks me all up."

"So you confess that you are undone?" questioned Brown.

"Of course, and I'll give the blooming hat to any one who wants it!"

"Now, my son," said Gillian, "I would a lecture give unto you. The next time you get anything you think no one else can get and every one will be envious of don't crow over the other fellows. You have won the money, but the beers are on you."

Burton's face wore an expression of blank surprise.

"What do you mean?" he said.

"Just what I say."

"But I saw four hats like mine."

"No, my son, you did not. You saw your own hat each time—yours is the only one of its kind in the city. You may wear it with pride, but I'd advise you to have it renovated before you do so."

Still Burton looked puzzled.

"You are not lucid. I do not understand what you are driving at. How did my hat get to Seventh and Chestnut streets before we got there, and how can this be the hat the Italian wore when I know he could not have got up here before I did?"

"My son you have much to learn. In the first place, a man can run faster than a man can walk, and then a man can pull up a hat attached to a string to the sixth floor of a building before a man who has had but a second's start can climb six flights of stairs."

Then Burton smiled.

"I suppose I've won literally," he said, "but to all intents and purposes I have lost. I can't take the money, Brown."

And the feast which was then held was remembered long afterward.—Philadelphia Times.

A Brown Paper Magnet.

A very simple and interesting electrical experiment may be made with a sheet of brown paper, illustrating in a remarkable manner how the most astonishing effects may be produced by the simplest means.

Take a sheet of coarse brown paper, and after holding it before the fire until it is perfectly dry fold it up into a long strip of about 2 inches wide. The magnet is now complete. To exhibit its attractive power cut some strips of writing paper about 8 inches long and about as wide as one of these lines; then place them upon the table, three or four together. Now take the magnet and draw it briskly under the arm two or three times. Its electro magnetism is instantly developed and becomes apparent when held over the small strips of writing paper, for they fly up from the table toward the paper magnet veritably "by the wings of lightning."—Paper World.

Oil of Lavender.

The production of lavender for distillation is an important branch of the industry. In the county of Surrey, England, there are several large lavender distilleries. To these the growers carry their harvestings, to be subjected to the necessary process. The oil is contained in glands situated chiefly on the calyx, corolla and leaves, but also to a less extent on the branches and flower stalks. In the process of distillation two hours are allowed for the first "run." This run gives the clearest and best oil, and when of a very high quality it is almost colorless. For the second run four hours are allowed, the oil produced being of a pale amber tint and having a stronger, coarser odor than that which results from the first run.

When the highest quality of oil is desired, flowers only are used in the process. The quality of the oil secured depends also on the kind of season in which the flowers have been grown. Sunless summers result in a much reduced quantity and inferior quality. There are many acres of land throughout the kingdom, producing at present only a scanty crop of grass, which might be used for the cultivation of the lavender plant. The demand for it is practically unlimited, and there is therefore little danger of its being produced in such quantities that the price would fall below a remunerative level.—Chambers' Journal.

The Old Lady Was Game.

A Georgia man whose bravery is of a negative character got the worst of a difficulty recently. Some men were twitting a son of the former about his father's exhibition of the white feather on the occasion referred to. The little fellow shook his head fiercely and replied:

"That's all right. I know pa won't fight, but if you want to get the stuffin tore out of you you just tackle ma!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Unwarranted Disturbance.

Employer (finding his clerk asleep at the desk)—Look here, Meyer, you can clear out at the month's end.

Clerk (peevishly)—Well, you needn't have wakened me so soon for that!—Dorfbarbier.

"FAILED."

Failed of the goal which once had been my aim,
The distant port for which I once had sailed,
I think the graven words above my name
Must be, "He failed."

Failed to achieve the vision and the quest,
The self forgetting and self sacrifice;
Failed to attain the heritage of rest
Beyond all price;

Failed to retain the birthright, having sold
For passing pleasure and from fear of pain,
Paying the wage of God's eternal gold
For timely gain;

Failed of the purity that purges sight,
The faith that nourishes with daily bread;
Failed of the hand that reaches through the night
To guide our tread;

Failed, having laid his hand upon the plow,
So soon to falter and so soon to tire;
Failed, though the God of life may even now
Save as by fire.

However bright life's afterglow may flame,
If storms retreat that have so long assailed,
I think the graven words above my name
Must be, "He failed."

—Arthur L. Salmon in Academy.

THE PRINCESS.

It was very rarely that the princess could contrive it, but today her tricks had triumphed. The equerry was seeking in one direction, the lady in waiting in another, the pages in a third, the footmen in a fourth, and the princess, merrily smiling, walked alone through the wood which fringed the edge of the stream. And there—because it was so preordained—she found the republican, lying full length on the grass, preparing a speech in attack on the policy of the king. Just as he mouthed out a fine passage the princess came to a stand opposite him, and the princess laughed.

The republican sprang to his feet and bowed very low.

"I thought, sir," observed the princess, "that you accorded no deference to rank."

"Nor do I," said the republican, bowing again very low.

"It is, then, because I am a woman?"

The republican pushed his thick hair from his forehead, hesitated a moment and fixed a glance on the princess' eyes.

"Merely that," said he, and the princess blushed.

"Sit down," said the princess, seating herself on the grassy bank. The republican obeyed her.

"Why do you say such hard things of my father?" asked she.

"Because he is a king."

"Does that hurt you?"

"Does it not hurt you, madame?"

The princess looked at him inquiringly. "I have seen you often of late in the city," said the republican. "Perhaps you have seen me?"

"I saw you being led to prison the other day," smiled the princess.

"One sees strange things in the city," remarked the republican composedly. "Only today I saw a strange thing."

"Pray, what was that, sir?"

"The photograph of an ugly dolt," said the republican. "It is in all the shop windows."

"I would be angry if you were not so foolish," said the princess.

"And I would be just if he were not"—

"A prince!" interposed the princess hastily.

"Let us say that," agreed the republican. "In cold truth, he is but a fool, as most men are, and no uglier than some."

The princess rose, courtesied and sat down again. The republican drew himself a little nearer to her.

"It is a marriage of affection, so they say," said he.

The princess took no notice of this remark.

"When you were a boy," she said, "you were not angry with me for being a princess."

"I would not be angry, if I were still a boy," said he.

The princess assumed an air of sedate wisdom.

"You should reflect," she remarked, "whither your wild theories lead."

"I will gladly so reflect if you will join me in the meditation."

"Shall I tell you whither they lead?" she asked.

"With your leave, I will tell you," said he.

"And then I will point out the folly of it."

"It is very likely," said he.

There was a pause. The birds sang, and the river twinkled as it ran. The princess looked on the river. The republican raised himself on his elbow and looked on the princess.

"I see," he began, "the throne upset, the king discrowned, liberty triumphant."

"What nonsense!" said the princess.

"I see," he went on, "a marriage broken off and a maiden princess. I cannot see what the maiden does. Does she weep, madame?"

"You were to tell, not I," said the Princess.

"Ah, and I see the maiden again! And now, by heaven, she does not weep! She comes smiling through the wood, and there is one whom she meets. They do not call one another 'sir' and 'madame.'"

"What do they call one another?" asked the princess.

"I think it is 'sweetheart' and 'sweet love,'" whispered the republican. "Why should they not? She is not a princess now. And then they talk together."

"Do you hear anything of what they say?" asked the princess, twirling a wild flower in her hands.

"But little, for they speak very low. They need not speak loud."

"Need they not?"

"No, for they are very close to one another. His lips are at her ear."

"Then indeed they need not."

"But his lips do not always rest at her ear."

"Whither go they?" she asked, very low.

"To her lips—and hers to his. And then"—

The republican, interrupting himself, sprang suddenly to his feet.

"What is the matter?" asked the princess, with a start.

He put out his hand to her. For an instant she looked at him. Then she took his hand and rose.

"And then," continued the republican, "they begin to walk. They seem to have made a plan. They walked briskly, quickly. She clings to his arm"—

"Well, the path is rough," pleaded the princess.

"And he supports her. He talks eagerly as he goes, but she says little, yet she looks at him and bends her head to listen to him"—

"The water rippling over the stones make such a noise," said the princess.

"And farther still they go. Yet she does not seem weary or to notice the distance."

"Oh, no!" said the princess.

"They leave the side of the stream and plunge into the woods, and once they stop, and he kisses her"—

"Oh, go on again—quick!" cried the princess.

"And then they hasten on, because, delightful as the kiss was, there is that ahead which calls them on. On and on they go, far from the stream, far from the city. Yet again they stop"—

"But for a moment only!" urged the princess.

—"till at last the wood ends, and they see before them a little ivy clad church. It is there that they are to be wed. Who hinders them now? She is not a princess now. Love is all in all now. On they press toward the church"—

"Yes, yes, quick!" cried the princess.

"They pass through the churchyard gate, up the little path to the porch of the church, and a priest comes forth and"—

"I do not see the priest," said the princess.

The republican started. They came to a sudden stop. His eyes were eager, his face flushed. The princess was now red, now white, and she panted and held a hand to her side. The gate of the porch was locked, and none came to open it.

"I do not see the priest either—now," said the republican.

"He is not there," whispered the princess.

"And the way in is barred," said the republican.

The princess loosed her hold of the republican's arm and sank, still breathing quickly, on a flat tombstone hard by. The republican stood opposite to her, his arms folded. For awhile neither spoke.

"I did not know that we had so much as moved," said the princess at last.

The republican made no reply.

"Nor did I know," pursued the princess, "anything else that we did." And as she spoke a reluctant smile curved on her lips. "You spoke so eloquently," she complained, "you carried me away with you."

The republican took a step toward her.

"My theories!" said he. "It was all theory."

"Yes, it was all theory," acquiesced the princess.

"Wild theory," said the republican.

"Very wild," said the princess, shaking her head.

"Not to be spoken of in public."

"By no means," said the princess.

Again they were silent for a time. Then the princess sighed.

"We must get back to fact," she said. "Is it far?"

"A mile or two," said the republican, "to where we came from."

"And another to the town?"

"With the shop windows?"

"Yes," said the princess, sighing again. "Shall I come back with you to fact?" asked the republican.

"I think," said the princess, glancing up at him, "that I had rather you staid here—in theory."

"And you will go back alone—to fact?"

"Yes, but now and then I may think of you—in theory. How strange the difference is!"

"It is but this," said the republican, and he knelt on one knee, and with deep respect raised the hand of the princess to his lips, and rose again, and drew back, bowing thrice.

"That is fact," said he.

The princess' lips curved again.

"And theory?" she asked, looking away from the republican.

"This," said the republican, springing forward, "is theory."

"And whither leads it?" asked the princess, a moment later, and her tone was sad.

"To a barred door," he answered sorrowfully.

"Yet," she mused, "it has its own delights. No—no more of it!"

She rose and courtesied to the republican. He bowed very low.

"Sir," she said, "farewell."

"Madame," said he, "farewell."

She turned away, but as she went she looked over her shoulder.

"Madame," said he, "I fancy you think indulgently of my poor theory."

"Sir," said she, "I will judge it by my heart."

"I pray an easy judgment."

"It is such," said the princess, "as a fellow sinner gives."

The sun sank—it seemed suddenly. And the princess went slowly, alone, back through the wood, back to the town and the shop windows. And when the king spoke of "pestilent theories" that night in the palace once more her lips curved, for they knew about the theories, more than the king knew.

And the poor republican also is wedded—but to theory.—Anthony Hope in National Observer.

Ravelli Was Tamed.

When Ravelli was rehearsing the part of Edgardo in "Il Rinnegato," it happened that the action of the piece required the baritone to kill him. He was indignant. "What!" he exclaimed. "It is my right to kill the baritone. Whoever heard of his slaying the tenor before?" The story was like that, explained the stage manager. "Yes," returned Ravelli, "that is just what I complain of. It is against all the rules of art." He calmed down at length and agreed to die on the condition that he should be carried off the stage by six attendants. The soprano had to sing a long and passionate lament over his dead body, but he would not allow this, although they told him it was a great compliment, and he insisted on being removed first. To humor him they promised, and all went well at rehearsal. But on the night of the performance what was the unfortunate singer's rage to find himself left flat on the stage, while the prima donna sang her dirge over him! He did not dare rise in full view of the audience, and there was nothing for him to do but lie still till the fall of the curtain. Every one thought that he would go mad and kill some one; but, on the contrary, he was quiet and subdued. The incident seemed to have tamed him down.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Soluble Glass.

Soluble glass, or water glass, as it is sometimes called, is an artificial silicate of sodium or potassium, or a double silicate of both of those alkalis, and thus in its essential ingredients the same as ordinary glass. But ordinary glass is to a slight extent soluble in water, owing to the alkali which it contains, and by varying the proportion of the alkaline constituents the compound becomes readily soluble to any desired degree. Attention was first directed to it by Fuchs, a German chemist, about 1824. It has been used to some extent, and quite successfully, in preventing the decay of stone walls and edifices under the action of the weather. The surface is covered with a coating of a suitable solution, and the water soon evaporating a thin, transparent glaze is left over the stone, effectually protecting it from the disintegrating action of the atmosphere. Several public buildings in various parts of the world have been successfully treated in this way.—Family Herald.

FOR THE LOVELORN LASS.

Suggestions Which Will Make Her Less of a Public Nuisance.

An English woman has been devoting some time to the study of unrequited affection and its effect upon its victim and her friends. In these days, when idiotic damsels are committing suicide and writing pessimistic books because the objects of their devotion do not care for them, the doctrine that "eternal love" is temporary and that unchanging pain may be cured in a few months is a healthy one. This is what the sensible English woman says about the cure:

"The great thing to start with is a desire for cure, and this is most rare and difficult to obtain, for these sorrowers love their sorrow. They would think it wrong and lacking all fitness to be without it. It is right to suffer, they consider, so they do it. Believe me, the pain of unhappy love is of the nature of a nervous headache—by imagination it may be realized. The next remedy is absence. Many, many words have been written for and against absence, but in my opinion it is the deadliest of all enemies to love.

"Then come time and work, about which, I fear, most persons are tired of hearing. As regards time, I often think of Miss Austen's few half ironical words at the end of 'Mansfield Park:' 'I purposely abstain from dates on this occasion that every one may be at liberty to fix his own, aware that the cure of unconquerable passions and the transfer of unchanging attachments must vary much as to time in different people. I only entreat everybody to believe that exactly at the time when it was quite natural that it should be so and not a week earlier Edmund did cease to care about Miss Crawford and became as anxious to marry Fanny as Fanny herself could desire.' Time is indeed a great power, and work is magical.

"Assuredly the work which brings the quickest cure is that which is absolutely necessary to ward off debt and starvation. In such a case a girl needs to plan and think, perhaps to walk and talk—at any rate, to work at her trade or profession with such a ceaseless energy, such entire interest, that there is but little time for the nightly weep. She is so tired when bedtime comes that the little weep is postponed until tomorrow, then until tomorrow week, then—well, then it seems so silly a thing to do. Every unhappy lover, without exception, should work. If work is not a necessity, I still say 'do it.'"—New York World.

FIGHTING FOR LIFE

A SUFFERING WOMAN TESTIFIES.

Mrs. Henrietta Burton, of Janvier, N. J., writes: "For a long time I suffered from a disordered stomach. My appetite was gone, and what little I ate distressed me terribly. My health failed rapidly. I became very weak and feared I should never be well. After reading your 'Guide to Health,' I was encouraged to try Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure. Its action was so prompt that I soon felt like a new woman, and am now completely cured.

MUNYON'S STOMACH AND DYSPEPSIA CURE cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles such as constipation, rising of food, distress after eating, bloating of the stomach, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, and all affections of the heart caused by indigestion. It soothes, heals and invigorates stomachs that have been weakened by over-eating, or where the lining of the stomach has been impaired by physic and injurious medicines. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Homœopathic Home Remedy Company, of Philadelphia, put up specifics for nearly every disease, which are sold by all druggists, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

THE LESBIAN POETS.

Erewhile they flashed Love's galaxy among,
Strewn gems, soul shrined, scarce saved from Time's wan pyre
Of regal Sappho's rainbow robed Desire
Where those impassioned warblers, vainly strong,
Æolian art availed not to prolong?
The nightingales who knew Terpander's lyre,
Who glowed with Aphrodite's arduous fire,
Who throbbed responsive to Alcæus' song?
Their splendor glimmers still o'er wave and height,
Dream imaged in the veiled voluptuous air,
Though now no eager Eros exquisite
Gleams through the grove, ecstatically fair,
And quenched the Lesbians' luminous delight,
Their amorous hope and eloquent despair.

—C. A. Kelly.

CAME TO A SHORT STOP.

Yet It Might Have Panned Out Into a Great Detective Story.

The door opened, and there came into the Clark street office of the famous night watchman and detective a tall man, with a wrinkled face and a pair of keen gray eyes.

"You are from North Clark street," said the detective.

The man started convulsively. "How did you know it?" he asked.

"By the two shiny spots on your coat sleeves. Those spots mark where your arms rest on the window sill while you are leaning out to watch the cable cars go by. Every one on North Clark street does that. You live on the west side of the street."

"Wonderful!" gasped the visitor.

"You ask me why I know. Because your right arm is longer than the other. In catching the cable cars you grab the rail with your right hand, and the jerking you receive day by day has lengthened your arm so that to a trained eye the difference is apparent. If you lived on the east side of the street, you would use the left hand for catching the rail. You are a widower, and your wife was redheaded."

"True enough," said the visitor, staring in amazement.

"How do I know these things? Because I see that watch chain on your vest. It is woven of red hair. If your wife were alive, you wouldn't think enough of her to wear a chain made out of her hair, and if you had remarried you wouldn't dare to be wearing it. You have just come from Lincoln park. I can smell peanuts on you. At one time you were a police officer. I saw you look both ways before you came in that door. Force of habit, you know. You have been shooting craps. Your right hand is soiled from the little finger back to the wrist. That is caused by raking up the dice from a dusty table. You need a shave and ate soft boiled eggs for breakfast. Now, what can I do for you?" And the great detective and night watchman sat back in a listening attitude."

"Just wanted to ask you if the Pansy Chromo company has an office in this building."

Thus what might have been a great detective story came to a short stop.—Chicago Record.

Moving In Rome.

How easy it is to write it, and how easy, all things considered, it was to do it! At 4:30 in the morning five great burly men dressed in blue linen arrived and took possession of the premises. With a skill that made it a pleasure to watch them they packed all the glass, china, pictures and breakables in huge straw baskets.

As a terrace is to me the first necessity of life in Rome, our apartment was at the very top of the mighty old Palazzo Santa Croce. I never have thought much about the stairs, as the palace has the modern convenience of a lift, a tiny little car worked by water, which only the family and the visitors of the tenants may use. Servants, tradesmen and my big blue giants must climb painfully up and down the interminable staircase on foot. The chief ambition of Roman cabinet makers is to construct all furniture so as to bring the greatest possible weight into any given compass.

The commonest pieces of household furniture are so heavy that it seemed to me as I watched the patient movers that the tables, chairs and chests of drawers must have an internal lining of pig iron. All day long they worked, disappearing at noon to dine on bread, salad and red wine and returning an hour later to finish the weary task. The biggest giant was called Mico. He was a tall, broad shouldered fellow, with bright blue, childish eyes, a tangle of rough brown hair and a voice as deep and musical as a church bell. I shall not soon forget him nor his example of cheerful patience as he toiled from morning until night, obeying the orders of the shrill voiced youth who superintended the removal of our goods and chattels. Once or twice since as I have gone to my own work rather reluctantly—it is hard even to hold a pen in midsummer—I remember Mico's hot, tired face as he bade me farewell, the gracious salutation he made as he lifted the goblet of wine to his lips and drank to my health and happiness in this new abode, and because of the example of that honest, cheerful laborer my own work goes more easily.—Boston Herald.

When Dickens Was Editor.

Not signing our articles had two evil consequences to us, "the young men." In the first place, when an attractive article appeared in Household Words, which might have been the work either of one of my colleagues or of myself, people used to say that "Dickens was at his best that week," whereas in many cases in that particular number he had not written a single line except the weekly installment of the "Child's History."

I can say, for one, that I materially suffered from this systematic suppression of my name, for about 1853 or 1854 I purchased, at M. Dentu's bookstall, in the Palais Royal, Paris, a work in French purporting to be the "Nouveaux Contes de Charles Dickens," translated by M. Amedee Pichot, and among the 10 or 12 stories in this collection I recognized translations of my own "Key of the Street," and, I think, of another article of my writing. Now this, judged by the present standard of literary ethics, was decidedly unfair to the rising authors who served their chief with so much enthusiastic loyalty.

In the next place, by the strict preservation of the anonymous, Dickens unwittingly retarded not only the literary, but also the commercial prospects of his staff. I did not repine. * * * Still, now, in my old age, I cannot be blind to the fact that I began to work with Dickens in 1851, and that when I temporarily severed my connection with him, about seven years afterward, I was wholly and entirely unknown to the general public.—George Augustus Sala.

Beyond Comparison

Are the good qualities possessed by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Above all it purifies the blood, thus strengthening the nerves; it regulates the digestive organs, invigorates the kidneys and liver, tones and builds up the entire system, cures Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Catarrh and Rheumatism. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, billiousness jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

Use it in Time.

Catarrh starts in the nasal passages, affecting eyes, ears and throat, and is in fact, the great enemy of the mucous membrane. Neglected colds in the head almost invariably precede catarrh, causing an excessive flow of mucous, and if the mucous discharge becomes interrupted the disagreeable results of catarrh will follow, such as bad breath, severe pain across the forehead and about the eyes, a roaring and buzzing sound in the ears and oftentimes a very offensive discharge. Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for these troubles.

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Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by Serrill Douglass.

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Miscellaneous

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Miscellaneous



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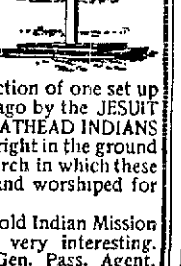
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Is the exact reproduction of one set up nearly a half century ago by the JESUIT Missionaries to the FLATHEAD INDIANS in Montana. It is upright in the ground in front of an old church in which these Indians have knelt and worshiped for Lo, all these years.

The history of this old Indian Mission of ST. IGNATIUS is very interesting. Send CHAS. S. FEE, Gen. Pass. Agent, Northern Pacific R. R., at St. Paul, Minn., six cents in postage and your address and he will send you a beautiful booklet, with colored illustrations, telling all about this and other old Indian Missions in Montana and Idaho.

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BLAINE'S PROPHECY.

The Prediction That Great Statesman Made Eight Years Ago and Its Remarkable Fulfillment.

Mr Blaine was not only a brilliant and a forceful man, he had at times the gift of prophecy. Seven years ago, just after the delivery of Mr. Cleveland's famous tariff reform message, and while Mr Mills, in his capacity as chairman of the committee of ways and means, was formulating the tariff bill of 1888, Mr. Blaine addressed a vast assemblage in Boston, apropos of what was then, as it is now, the palpitating question of the hour. In the course of his remarks he said:

"I love my country and my countrymen. I am an American and rejoice every day of my life that I am. I enjoy the general prosperity of my country and know that the workingmen of this land are the best fed and the best clothed of any laborers on the face of the earth. Many of them have homes of their own They are surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. I shudder, however, at the thought that the time must come when all this will be changed, when the general prosperity of the country will be destroyed, when the great body of workingmen in this land who are now so prosperous will hear their wives and children cry for bread. That the day must come when the great factories and manufactories of this land will shut down, and there will be the silence of the tomb. And the reason why it must be so is this: The great southern wing of the Democratic party are determined to establish the doctrine of free trade in this land. They will be assisted by their northern allies.

"The fight is now on. There is a great body of visionary but educated men who are employed day by day in writing free trade essays and arguments in favor of that doctrine, which find their way into every Democratic newspaper in the land. The great body of our people have never experienced themselves the sufferings which always result when the protective principles are laid aside. Poisoned and excited by the wild statements of these writers and the demagogue appeals of Democratic speakers, the result will be that, in the very near future, those forces which are now working will be strong enough to defeat at the polls the party advocating the doctrine of protection. It must inevitably follow that uncertainty and doubt will ensue. The business men of the country, fearing the restriction, will decline to engage in business; consequently mills will shut down and the workingmen will be thrown out of employment. The people will then see, as we have never seen before, that they cannot be prosperous and have work while this principle is threatened. In the midst of this suffering they will learn that the only way that they can be prosperous and happy is to vote for the party that will build up the industries by which they have gained a livelihood—because they can see clearly that when a manufactory is shut down there is no demand for the thing which they have to sell, and that is their labor."

The picture drawn by Mr. Blaine in 1887, and accepted then as a mere burst of eloquence and a trick of metaphor, is now before us, a stern and chill reality. If he were alive today he could not draw it with a firmer hand in truer lines or with more startling color.—Washington Post (Ind.).

THE CAUSE OF IT.

Major McKinley Talks Plainly to the Western People.

In one of his recent western speeches Major McKinley had this to say:

"Our present embarrassment does not come from too little money, nor too much money, nor from the character of money now in use. Our difficulty is to get the money we have into circulation. Our money is all good, whether it be silver or gold, national bank notes, treasury notes, greenbacks or gold or silver certificates. Get the money out among the people is the serious problem today. To do this we must not only have something to sell, but be able to find somebody to buy. No matter what we have to sell, if there is nobody able to buy it, who wants it, we must keep it. If we are compelled to keep it we suffer the loss, in whole or in part, what it costs us to produce it. So long as we cannot part with what we have with a profit we are not likely to produce more of it. If we stop producing we will not need labor, and when we do not require labor we will not employ it, and then wages are stopped, and when wages are stopped one great factor in the distribution of money is stopped.

"This is our trouble today. The banks are filled with money. Money was never more plentiful or less employed than it is now. It is because it is not employed that we have the stagnation in business which so distresses the country, and the reason it is not employed is because the invitation to safe and profitable investment is not presented. Money will not be invested unless industry is believed to be on a permanent and profitable basis. Money will be idle and hoarded away as long as labor is idle, and labor will remain idle until it can be employed with assured advantage to the employer.

"If the circulating medium of the country was double what it is today it would be no easier for us to get it than it is now, and we would have to get it by the same process. We must give something for it, and if what we have to give is not wanted by anybody, and nobody is found willing or able to buy it, the money will remain locked up as it is now. What we need is wise industrial and fiscal legislation, and then certainty that it is to stand. Uncertainty breeds distrust, and distrust paralyzes the arm of industry.

"It is not the lack of money, nor the kind of money, that is our trouble. It is the lack of prosperous manufacturing, and the absence of confidence in the party managing the government, and a want of faith in the future. When confidence and hope are everywhere manifested, manufacturers are busy and labor is employed; and when both are engaged, the one with a fair profit and the other with fair wages, agriculture is prosperous and money has free and healthy circulation.

"The prosperity of the country cannot be permanently stopped. It may be delayed, it may be checked; it may be curtailed, as it has been and is now, but no party in a government by the people can long stand in its way. The party whose administration, legislation and policy retards or destroys prosperity will itself be destroyed. Every victory against the Democratic party, as it is now managed, is a step to that resumption of business and return to prosperity which is everywhere so much needed. It is the bow of promise to the business world, and stimulates our industries and labor with hope, courage and confidence, and brings us nearer to the return of the good times we left behind us in 1892."

HIS POPULARITY INCREASES.

As General D. H. Hasting's record as a business man, and a big hearted, social gentleman become better known his popularity as a candidate increases. It is an injustice, as well as a piece of ingratitude, for workingmen to jump at the conclusion that because General Hastings has helped to develop the bituminous coal industry in Pennsylvania that he is necessarily an enemy of the coal miner. The truth is that the most ardent and sincere friends of the miners, and who have sacrificed much in the cause of organization, who know Mr. Hastings, are his warmest friends and supporters.—Punxsutawney Spirit

Governor Greenhalge Renominated.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The Republican state convention renominated Frederick T. Greenhalge for governor by acclamation. All the other state officials were also renominated by acclamation, as follows: For lieutenant governor, Roger Wolcott; secretary of state, William M. Olin; treasurer, Henry M. Phillips; auditor, John W. Kimball; attorney general, Rosea M. Knowlton.

CLEVELAND A MONOPOLIST.

Believes in "Communism of Pelf" So Far as He Is Concerned.

The great and good document known as the Democratic platform in the national election of 1892 has been knocked into smithereens. The fierce denunciation of trusts and combinations of capital contained in that document has gone for naught, and here comes Grover Cleveland, with some of his mugwump associates, and "corners" the land market in Buzzard's Bay in a way suggesting a regular "communism of pelf."

The Buzzard's Bay company is the title of the combination of capital which has bought up for small sums all the available land on Buzzard's Bay and will sell it out for large amounts, and since it has secured a monopoly there it can put its foot upon "free competition, which is the life of honest trade," even in lands.

President Cleveland is the chairman of the board of trustees of this combination and the other trustees are Moses Williams and William Minot, Jr., of Boston. Mr. Williams is a mugwump and a member of the Massachusetts Reform Club and has as strong an antipathy to combinations of capital as has Mr. Cleveland. Some time ago the trustees sent out a circular giving the purpose and work of the company, but it has been for the most part called in. It was feared that it would injure the party to have it circulated too freely, but there are still several copies extant.

In this commonwealth, where Mr. Cleveland is a sort of idol among a certain class of people and has his strongest hold with the independents, it is against the policy of the state to charter concerns which speculate in lands and hold them in trust after this manner. The circular states that the company has cornered all "that remains available" of the land in Buzzard's Bay, some 2,000 acres, and comprising eighteen miles of water front.

The mysterious drift of so many of Mr. Cleveland's pets to the Buzzard's Bay region is now explained. The reason why Charles Sumner Hamlin established himself there, why Broker Benedict, with his trim yacht, anchored so often off shore, are all explained. The reason why the vice president is proposing to make himself a summer residence on this shore is growing clear

That also explains to some extent why the legislature was asked to prohibit fishermen, except with line, hook and sinker, from taking fish in Buzzard's bay. And that is why this is the law today. In this circular particular attention is called to the famous train on the road to Buzzard's Bay, with an invitation to others to make use of it.

The communism of pelf has made the trustees so unfeeling that they gloat over the monopolistic fact that "the consolidation of these lands under one control removes all danger which might possibly arise from the placing of other lands on the market in competition to those owned by the company."

Owing to the circular becoming so scarce great premiums are being offered for copies. It is said that nothing will be done by the company this fall, now that Mr. Cleveland's connection with it is out, but that next spring, after the matter has blown over, operations will be continued to still further monopolize the shore lands.

SOME ENGLISH OPINIONS.

How the Working People Live in a Free Trade Country.

JOHN RUSKIN: "Though England is deafened with spinning wheels her people have not clothes; though she is black with the digging of fuel, they die of cold; and though she has sold her soul for grain, they die of hunger."

JOHN BRIGHT: "Nearly one-third of the whole people dwell in homes of only one room, and more than two-thirds of the people of Scotland dwell in homes of not more than two rooms. We find poverty and misery. What does it mean? It means more than I can describe and more than I will attempt to describe; and as need begets need, so poverty and misery beget poverty and misery. In fact, in looking at the past, to me it is a melancholy thing to look at, there is much of it which excites in me not astonishment, but horror. The fact is, there passes before my eyes a vision of millions of families—not individuals, but families—fathers, mothers, children—passing, ghastly, sorrow stricken, in never ending procession from their cradles to their graves."

BENNET BURLEIGH: "There is no gainsaying the existence, rich and potent as the British empire is, of widespread privation among the working classes of Great Britain. This distress has now become a constant, an aggravated quantity. Men, women and children, by hundreds of thousands, miserably half clad, have to face the chill English winter hibernating as best they can in dark, frowzy abodes, from which they emerge but to plead for bread."

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN: "The class of agricultural laborers of this country (Great Britain) are never able to do more than make both ends meet, and have to look forward in times of illness, or on the approach of old age, to the workhouse as the one inevitable refuge against starvation. The ordinary conditions of life among the large proportion of the population are such that common decency is absolutely impossible; and all this goes on in sight of the mansions of the rich."

JOHN MORLEY: "It is an awful fact—it is really not short of awful—that in this country (Great Britain) with all its wealth, all its vast resources, all its power, 45 per cent.—that is to say, nearly one-half—of the persons who reach the age of 60 are or have been paupers. I say it is a most tremendous fact, and I cannot conceive any subject more worthy of the attention of all."

THOMAS CARLYLE: "British industrial existence seems fast becoming one huge poison swamp of reeking pestilence—physical and moral—a hideous living Golgotha of souls and bodies buried alive. Thirty thousand outcast needlewomen working themselves swiftly to death. Three million paupers rotting in forced idleness; and these are but items in the sad ledger of despair."

They have free trade in England.

A FRAUD, SAYS SINGERLY.

Mr. Singerly, who was the Democratic candidate for governor in Pennsylvania until a short time ago, when he retired, is not one of the new converts to the free trade theory. On the contrary, he was one of the original Pennsyluania free traders, and his influence had much to do with such a spread of the theory as resulted in the Democratic victory of 1892, from which resulted the disastrous condition of the country under which the people have endured so much suffering for several years. As far back as 1886, on May 29 of that year, we find the following in the editorial columns of Mr. Singerly's paper, the Philadelphia Record:

"As between a Democratic protectionist and a Republican protectionist, other things being equal, The Record is in favor of a Republican every time. The Democratic protectionist is a fraud. The Democratic party has never admitted the right of the government to levy a protective tax. The power of taxation was conferred upon congress to raise revenue to pay the expenses of government. Whenever the power is used for any other purpose it is absurd. Judge Black was right when he declared that no man could be a protectionist and be a Democrat."

Mr. Singerly has not changed his views on this point. He is opposed to protection to American workingmen, and every vote cast for him will be safely regarded as an evidence that the man who casts it approves the same policy. That is exactly why so many Pennsylvanians who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket will not vote it this year.

STRIKING against lower wages when cheap foreign goods are glutting our markets does not pay. But voting for protection will pay.

FOOLING THE VETERANS.

A Bold Effort to Hold Old Soldiers Who Have Been Turning from the Democratic Party.

Signs are not wanting that the pension office at Washington is being used lately to assist a number of Democratic candidates for congress by holding out promises of early settlement of the claims of old soldiers who have for months appealed in vain for a first consideration of their cases. An evidence of the fact is presented by a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writing from Carlisle, Pa., a few days ago. The correspondent says:

Sir: Last Saturday's Press contained information of the frantic efforts of Indiana Democratic politicians to "round up" the soldier vote of that state. The fact that the statement was considered of interest by The Press urges the writer to call attention to similar methods being employed to strengthen the weak candidacy of P.H Strubinger, the congressional nominee of the Democrats of the Nineteenth district.

Soon after the party nominations were made the Democratic workers, alarmed at the lack of enthusiasm with which the nomination of Strubinger was received, and knowing particularly the disaffection of soldiers to the whole ticket in Cumberland county, quietly notified all those having claims for pension pending (of which there are many in this locality), if they would leave the numbers of their claims at headquarters of the county chairman their interests might be materially advanced. As was to be expected, many belated and worthy claimants of the government's provided bounty eagerly sought the Democratic headquarters and presented to County Chairman McCrea the numbers of their claims, to be forwarded to Washington, and through this means receive special attention.

A number of replies have already been received by the intended dupes, and the short space of time required to receive them shows plainly that the pension authorities are on the alert. In fact, the promptness has excited suspicion, and one old vet, who has been an applicant for pension over twenty years, remarked that he "never got a reply so quick," and that "politics was a good agent."

The replies from the pension office are addressed to "Hon. P. H. Strubinger, Abbottstown, Pa.," and by him forwarded to W. H. McCrea, Carlisle, Pa., who turns them over to the claimants as they arrive.

The following is one among several of the replies received. It is verbatum, except the name of the applicant is omitted. The forms are printed and differ, but none are discouraging to the applicant:

Middle Div. 3—485—b.
A. I. R. Ex'r. Department of the
Inv. Orig. to—— Interior, Bureau of
Co. Reg. Pensions.
WASHINGTON, Sept. —, 1894.

Sir: Replying to communication of recent date, you are advised that the above entitled claim has been submitted to the board of review for final action and that no unnecessary delay will ensue in its adjudication.

Should it be found that additional evidence is required to complete the claim a proper call for such testimony will promptly issue. Very respectfully,
(Signed) D. I. MURPHY,
First Deputy Commissioner.
Name of Claimant.
ac HON. P. H. STRUBINGER,
Abbottstown, Pa.

If there is anything in this you can use you may rely upon it being correct. I am an ex-soldier and may say an ex-Democrat also, for I will not support the ticket after the un-American exhibition the present administration has given us. HANCOCK.
Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 8, 1894.

The old soldiers will not be victimized by any scheme of this character. They are too intelligent and have too much regard for their honor, which has only been questioned by Democrats, and the few among them who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket will not vote that way this year. Their minds are made up, and the pension office scheme to change them will not work.

FARMERS FOR HASTINGS.

So Says Leonard Rhone, Worthy Master of the State Grange.

Among the visitors to Harrisburg a few days ago was Hon. Leonard Rhone, of Centre county, worthy master of the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, who attended the meeting of the state tax conference committee. Mr. Rhone is a Democrat, but he is decidedly of the opinion that his fellow citizen, General Hastings, will be the next governor. When asked whether the grangers would vote for Hastings Mr. Rhone said:

"Yes, I think they will to a very large extent. You know they were for him four years ago, and naturally they are for him this year. He is one of their people, he was brought up a poor boy on a farm and he has their confidence. All that Hastings has to fear is that the people who favor him will not go to the polls to vote. They may regard his election as such a certainty as to feel that a vote more or less will not matter.

"I think General Hastings will carry Centre county, which is naturally Democratic, by from 400 to 700.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE POLICY.

The tariff policy of the National Grange was announced in 1892 in these words: "The grange has a tariff policy; it is the principle of equality as found in the Declaration of Independence, and guaranteed to us in the constitution. Hence, the grange has unitedly insisted that all tariff laws shall 'protect' the product of the farm as well as the product of the factory." All honor to the Patrons of Husbandry. Let them vote as they teach. In the political campaign in Ohio in 1883 for the election of a governor, etc., the Democratic state executive committee issued a circular saying:

"The wool producing interest has a perfect right to demand of the United States government: 1. That it shall receive as much consideration and encouragement as are shown to any other interest whatsoever. 2. That as protection, by means of taxing importations of raw wool, has thus far proved highly beneficial to the farmers of Ohio, as evidenced by the continuous increase in the numbers and values of their flocks, this protection shall not be withdrawn as long as protective policy is pursued by the United States."

This was good doctrine then for all parties. It is good now.

MORE CONFIDENCE PRODUCERS.

Wherever the opportunity presents itself the people continue to help in the work of confidence producing so necessary to revive the business destroyed by the free traders. The latest confidence producing work was done in Connecticut last week, when the town and city elections were held, and where the returns disclosed sweeping Republican victories in almost every election district. There was just another such a Republican sweep as there was in Vermont, Maine and elsewhere where the people have secured a chance to assert themselves and show what they regard as the best method of restoring confidence.

In every case the method favored is the success of the candidates for office who are members of the party of protection, and it has made little difference to the people how far the offices have been removed from power to exert any influence in the work of drafting a national policy. They have gone on the principle that Republican success even in local offices could best indicate their opposition to the disastrous policy of free trade, and have voted for the candidates of the Republican party so near unanimously as to leave little of the free trade army in sight. That is exactly what they propose to do in Pennsylvania, and the signs are not wanting that Pennsylvanians will do it so generally as to attract as much attention their way as have the people of Maine, Vermont, Connecticut or elsewhere.

FALSE TO EVERY PROMISE.

Michael J. Ryan, Esq., one of the anti-Harrity Democrats of Philadelphia, who was advertised as one of the gentlemen who would accompany Candidate Singerly on his campaigning tour, has written a letter to Mr. Singerly declining to form one of the party, in which he says as follows:

"There is error in the announcement of my name as part of your company of campaign tourists. I received the state chairman's invitation and declined it. I received your personal request to accompany you and declined it. Upon your urging me as a personal favor to you to help I assured you of my willingness to aid you. This did not mean that I was to form one of a party to travel through the state, ostensibly to secure your election, but in reality to endeavor to revive the dying political fortunes of a discredited state administration.

"It is responsible for the demoralization that now exists in the Democratic party.

"It has been false to every promise made to the people. It assumed place representing an aggressive and united party that promised to be a power for good government.

"It will surrender the reins with an unbroken record of increasing popular disapproval with its methods and its members, and with the Democracy of the state disheartened, disgusted and faction torn.

"You have been nominated simply to preserve its political life and enable the machine to hang together long enough to control the state conventions of '95 and '96, so that the delegates from Pennsylvania to the national convention may be delivered from the auction block to advance the fortunes of those whose trade is politics and who think that the Democratic party has no higher mission than their personal enrichment."

This is a discussion of state issues unlooked for, and it is safe to say that Mr. Ryan will be urged to confine himself to the tariff if he has anything more to say in this campaign.

THE TRUE FRIEND OF LABOR.

Many deserved compliments have been paid General Hastings during his life, but none are of more importance than the one that comes from Secretary McBryde, of the United Mine Workers. It has been printed here before, but it cannot be placed before the reader too often. Here is what Mr. McBryde said:

"It is not often that a candidate for governor does as much honor to his party as his party does to him, but this can safely be said of General Hastings, the Republican candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. General Hastings is thoroughly in accord with organized labor. As a coal operator he always preferred to do business with the officials of the union, and many a difficulty 'Dan' has helped the boys to smooth over. He has always been an inveterate foe to the 'pluck me' system, and would have none of it about his works. He has always paid his men semi-monthly in cash. Whoever in the Republican party may be assailed, its candidate for governor is above reproach in the eyes of a coal miner."

Secretary McBryde worked in Pennsylvania mines for many years, and is closer to the miners of that state than any other official of the national organization. A determined effort has been made, by sending men into the coal regions to make Populist speeches, to seduce Republican votes away from the Republican ticket on the mere ground that the head of the ticket in Pennsylvania has been a coal operator. Secretary McBryde does not meddle with politics except when the interests of the coal miners are involved, and it is doubtless the knowledge of this Democratic scheme to win miners' votes away from a man who has been their staunch friend which has prompted him to speak out so plainly.

EFFECTS OF THE NEW TARIFF.

In considering the possible effects of this new tariff it is well to remember that our bonded warehouses were crammed with goods awaiting its passage. So it has been with every great reduction of our tariff duties. Always the foreign producer has taken for granted that his opportunity is come, and that the markets of America are delivered over to him. In 1783 the conclusion of peace with England abolished the restrictions the war had laid on importations. The country was deluged with English goods which had to be sold below cost. Domestic industry was at a standstill. The peace of 1815 terminated the double duties of the tariff of 1812, and the restrictions of war upon commerce. We then saw another deluge of English goods. These also had to be sold at a sacrifice, and Brougham said this was no loss to England, as it served to to kill off the American manufactures "which the war had forced into existence, contrary to the natural course of things." The reduction of duties in 1835, 1847 and 1857 caused a great increase in importations. How directly such changes work on imports was seen in the fall of 1892, when great quantities of goods were rushed in to evade the higher duties of the McKinley tariff.

Before the Gorman bill became a law the British exporter had been keeping the quantity of goods he placed on our market down to a minimum. He sent us less, and of what he sent all that was not needed at once he has kept in bond until the new law went into operation. But he has not made less, nor has he less to sell. On the contrary, in the depressed condition of his European and Asiatic trade he has a great mass of goods on his hands, which are coming to America. In the present state of trade we become a "sacrifice market" for the surplus of British goods. And for this the new tariff is admirably suited. It levies ad valorem instead of specific duties, so that the duties will fall with every fall in prices, and thus diminish to a shadow the little protection the new tariff offers.

FROM the Keystone Gazette of Bellefonte it is learned that Tom Collins, Democratic candidate for congressman-at-large, two years ago said that if Cleveland were elected he would "immediately start up his furnace at Bellefonte and run it as long as Cleveland remained in the chair," or words to that effect. Since that time there hasn't been enough fire in the furnace to singe a bat, and the swallows are kept busy building nests and raising young among the rafters. Hence he is a Democrat in spirit and truth—for he is fond of "stuffing" the people.

We suppose Tom has delayed all the good things promised the people of Bellefonte until after he is elected congressman-at-large on the Democratic ticket. It is earnestly to be hoped, however, that the good people of Bellefonte will not have such a long wait as that promises.

THE Englishmen have been busy lately giving Mr. Wilson, of tariff bill fame, dinners. It was while Mr. Wilson was becoming famous enough to merit the dinners from the Englishmen that the people in this country who had a little money ahead were forced to feed so many willing workmen who were out of employment.

BE sure to see that you buy American made goods, thus helping to give employment to American wage earners. This is better than sending our gold out of the country to benefit foreign labor.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

Those who are not so unfortunate as to be left in idleness will have the opportunity to test free trade by the household budget. They will find that free trade is a system of taxation, no less than protection, and has to get just as much revenue out of the people for the treasury. They also will find that while protection adjusts duties for the benefit of American labor, free trade shifts those duties to articles which do not compete with American labor, but which all classes have to consume. Thus raw sugar came in free under the McKinley tariff, and this at once forced down the price of all sugars. Now they will go up, and every time a woman buys a pound of sugar, or a child spends a dime on candy, they will pay part of the tax taken off the clothing imported for "society" people from London or Paris.

In fact, the duties levied on imports by the McKinley tariff bill fell slightly or not at all upon the body of the people, while they worked to secure to them the largest and best paid employment possible. Those of the new tariff, in so far as they fall below the McKinley bill, tend to reduce both wages and employment, while the new taxes will fall upon the people at large out of all proportion to their ability to pay. The duties on sugar, on which Mr. Carlisle counts to bring up the revenue, are borne in proportion to consumption. The rich consume only a little more than the poor do a head, and the bulk of the tax will fall on the most numerous class, and that least able to bear it.

We have heard a great deal of the rapid growth of big fortunes in America, and the tariff has been charged with being the cause of it. A close examination of 1,100 of the biggest fortunes in and around New York shows that very few of them have been accumulated in manufacturing, Dealing in stocks, managing railroads, and ownership of real estate have been the basis of most. In fact, the tariff tended to equalize conditions, so long as it was thoroughly protective. It enabled workmen to demand better wages, and to accumulate savings by hundreds of millions of dollars, while it exempted them from taxes on necessaries produced abroad, such as tea, coffee and sugar. The new tariff takes the first step toward the kind of tariff the ruling class have enacted in England for their own benefit—that is, a tariff which does nothing for English labor, but levies high duties on tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco and other articles of general consumption. In this way the bulk of this English taxation falls on the poor, and tends to keep them down.

A FAIR SAMPLE.

The principal result of the tariff agitation was the closing down of the majority of the places of employment. Now that the agitation is over, unless the Democrats succeed in maintaining control of the government, the owners of manufacturing establishments are looking the situation in the face, trying to discover where and what the chances are for resumption and how they can adjust their business to the new conditions forced on them by the new tariff. A sample of the new conditions is furnished by a notice that has just been posted in the mill of the American Cordage Manufacturing company at Greenpoint, New York. Here is the notice:

"The government of the United States having removed the duty on bagging, it can be imported free. Bagging is manufactured in India, Germany and Scotland. Wages in these countries are as follows: For weavers, spinners and men laborers, ten cents per day in India; thirty cents per day in Germany; forty-five cents per day in Scotland, and other countries in proportion.

"In spite of these very low wages paid in other countries the company hopes that it may be found possible to continue the business here. Inquiry is now being made as to the cost of landing bagging here from other countries, and on the information obtained the management will determine what course to pursue. It is with much sorrow that the employes are notified that under the best conditions that are hoped for it will not be possible to continue to pay the present scale of wages.

"By about Nov. 1 it will be decided whether the mill can be run at all, and if so at what rate of pay for each class of employes. Meantime the present rate of wages will continue to be paid. The managers of the company appreciate the good work lately given by all the employes, and while thanking each one, now wish to remind them that it is only by extra effort and increased production that the mill can possibly be kept going."

The mill employs about 700 hands, and it is safe to say that none of them will vote the ticket this year of the party that has made it possible for the product of the labor that is paid ten, thirty and forty-five cents a day to come into the country free of duty in competition with the product of the well paid American labor, of which they were a part before the tariff agitation and the passage of the Gorman tariff bill.

CONCERNING REVENUES.

It has been asserted by some of the best informed public men that there will be a deficit in the public revenues of over $30,000,000 for the current year closing June 30, 1895, while some of the tariff reformers are proclaiming a surplus of at least $40,000,000. The first fifteen days under the new law show but a small gain of receipts above expenditures, while it is generally known that millions of goods have been released from bond, by which the public revenues have been increased during these fifteen days. If the revenues for the first month are not very largely increased over the expenditures, then it is a sure fact that a large deficit must occur. The Democratic party is earning for itself the reputation of being unable to collect money while posing as retrenching always in the expenditure of money.

Miscellaneous Miscellaneous

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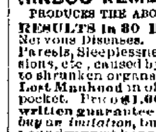
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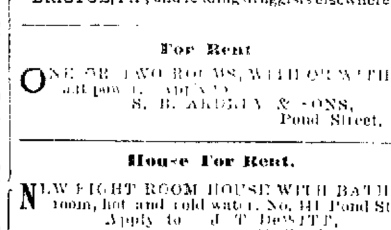
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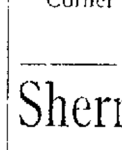
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